

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXIV—NUMBER 23.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Events of Interest From Washington

By J. E. Jones

APPLE PIES

The great Virginia apple crop is coming to market, and Washington war workers are making raids upon the apple pie counters. A good many of the girls from "the old home town" remember the days when the neighbors used to send in an apple pie and thought so more of it than do the heroic little stenographers who now divide their chewing gum with their chums. For chewing gum in Washington is as common as chiggers in Mississippi, and as respectable as grape juice in Lincoln, Nebraska, even though it is six cents a package on many show cases. At the restaurant where they still have a bill-of-fare apple pie have attained the commercial dignity of being listed at ten cents per cut, while in the more magnificent establishments, where "menus" tell the order of the day, the prices are from fifteen to thirty cents; thus raising the price of the baker's product from sixty cents in cheap places to one dollar and eighty cents for one pie of six standardized cuts in the swell hotels.

Now, good juicy apple pies are supposedly made principally of apples, and it is a pretty mess when the contents spread between the crusts made of a few cents worth of real American white flour, treated to a varnish of real American lard, is put on the counter for human patriots to eat at the present high rate of purchase. Apple pies have advanced several hundred per cent since those days when you could get a glorious golden-brown piece of pie for a nickel at a swell restaurant. However, pies have permanently abandoned the five cent zone—a price left for only a few things that one has to purchase. The sugar for apple pies used to sell at twenty pounds for a dollar; but, even though sugar is now so scarce that everybody is economizing on it, it refuses to recognize the ancient nickel a pound schedule. American white flour, American lard, and American apples, have shot upwards in the commercial scale, and have added their own particular evidence to the claims of the man at the bakery, and the man at the pie counter against unlimited supplies of pie at "popular prices."

CAMOUFLAGED IDEALISM

The Socialist program is very much in evidence in Washington and the country will hear more about it as time goes on. It has been likened to what the Duke of Wellington called "a revolution by due course of law," and since all the political engagements of the Socialists appear to look toward this kind of an economical end, the consequences, as they bring about the confusion of property with privilege, are well worth heeding. In the fall elections the Socialist idea, which doesn't amount to a hamstring when it flies under its own colors, but which is potential when put forward by leaders in the two old parties, is being related upon the country. It is up to the American public to do its own solid thinking concerning the great problems that are to be met by the next Congress, and there should be a vigorous use of the swatter in exterminating the precepts that favor Socialism.

The sign posts of modern progressive thought have been posted conspicuously by the Government, and the policy toward the country could not possibly be fairer or more liberal. Uncle Sam guarantees to protect capital, industry, securities, credit, labor, agriculture, and every known condition that affects human life. Some of the war measures have resulted in Government control and operation for the period of the war. The legislation and regulation in each instance as enacted specifies that this form of procedure, necessary during the war period, shall terminate when the country returns to a peace basis. The politicians all know this but some of them can't see—and others do not want to see—that the process of reconstruction are sure to be as radical as the methods by which the country was so speedily put upon a war footing. There is a cheap juggle to the socialization agitation, and a coterie of politicians in the National Capital, with Socialistic minds, are trying to make it appear that they are "radically progressive," whereas they are simply "radical," and their speeches read very much like what one finds in the writings of Eugene V. Debs, Meyer London, Victor Berger and others who belong to that discredited school of politics.

THE HONEY HOUR DAY

One of the surprisingly radical changes in congressional policy is the recognition of the eight hour day by the

CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR OVER THERE

The Arrangements Under Which They May Be Sent

The War Department is desirous that each man serving in the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe shall receive a remembrance from home at Christmas time, and advises that because of transportation and distribution difficulties but one parcel of standard size and weight be sent to each. To this end arrangements have been made with the War Department whereby Christmas parcels may be mailed to members of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe under the following conditions:

1. Each soldier or other member of the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe will be allowed to receive one Christmas parcel for which purpose he will be furnished, through army channels, a "Christmas Parcel Label" bearing the correct name and address of the soldier or member and also the name of the person designated to mail the parcel. The labels will be prepared to serve as address labels for the parcels. The label furnished each soldier will be sent by him to the person who is to mail the parcel. No Christmas parcel will be accepted for transmission without such label.

2. All Christmas parcels must be of standard size, 3 inches by 4 inches by 9 inches, and shall not exceed 3 pounds in weight, for which purpose portions of the size prescribed will be distributed through the local Red Cross chapters throughout the country. No person will be furnished with a carton except upon presentation of a "Christmas Parcel Label" received from abroad.

3. The parcels must contain no prohibited unallowable articles. Perishable food products are not permitted.

4. After the cartons have been filled by the persons who receive them, they shall be returned to a Red Cross receiving station where inspectors appointed by the Red Cross will carefully examine each parcel and supervise its wrapping and the affixing of the "Christmas Parcel Label" and the necessary postage stamps, the latter to be furnished by the sender of the parcel. When the parcels have thus been packed and otherwise prepared for transmission, the Red Cross will affix to each parcel a certificate in the form of a seal showing that the parcel has been inspected and contains no prohibited or unallowable matter. Such certificates will be accepted by the Postal Service and Army authorities as evidence that the parcels conform to the conditions prescribed and obviate the necessity of subsequent examination. The parcels must be left at the Red Cross receiving stations which will deposit them in the mails for dispatch.

5. Christmas parcels must bear the name and address of the sender and will be addressed substantially as follows:

"Christmas Box Department, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, New Jersey."

For Organization

American Expeditionary Forces. Parcels so addressed will be chargeable with postage at the fourth class or parcel post zone rate applicable between the office where mailed and Hoboken, New Jersey, to be prepaid by stamps affixed.

6. Parcels may bear inscriptions such as "Please do not open until Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes" and the like.

7. In order to assure the arrival of Christmas parcels abroad and the delivery to the addressee by Christmas all such parcels must be mailed on or before November 20.

The following does not in any way change the instructions heretofore issued regarding the acceptance of parcels up to 7 pounds in weight for members of the American Expeditionary Forces which contain articles sent in response to the written request of a member approved by his regimental commander or other officer authorized to approve such requests.

The Navy Department has advised that parcels intended for officers and men on United States Naval vessels in home waters and abroad or stationed at naval bases or stations in foreign countries should conform to the following conditions:

1. Parcels may not exceed 30 pounds in weight and must be so prepared for mailing that the contents can be readily examined. Substantial boxes or other suitable containers should be used.

RED CROSS NOTES

The chairman of the Board of Health has given us permission to make the following announcement: An important business meeting of the Red Cross organization will be held at the regular room on Tuesday, Oct. 22, at 3 p. m. sharp. It is important that the members be present.

The peach stones, nuts, shells, etc., will be shipped Oct. 30th. Please bring them in as soon as possible and be sure that they are dry and free from mold.

We wish to call attention to the article, "Christmas Parcels for the Boys Overseas," published in this paper. Let every person receiving a label, study the method as explained in this article and govern himself (or herself) accordingly. Further information will be given next week.

MRS. ADELIA VIOLA (MORSE) FRASER

Mrs. Adelia Viola (Morse) Fraser passed away with pneumonia at Kennebago Station (on the Rumford Falls and Bangor Lakes Railroad) on October 9, 1918 where her family had resided for about one and one half years, leaving her husband, J. Millard Fraser and three children, Donald 5 years, Margaret 2 years and a baby of four weeks, Allen Morse, all of which excepting the baby were at the time confined to the house with influenza.

Her remains were brought to Upton, her former home, on October tenth for interment, accompanied by Bert Brauna, who, together with other friends of her family had kindly assisted them in their sickness in all the ways that they could. She is also survived by her parents, Bennett Morse and Joseph (Pearson) Morse of Upton, four sisters and one brother.

It was deemed advisable to hold the funeral services upon arrival of the remains at Upton.

The services were held, Rev. Mr. Jackson officiating, on the green in front of the church at Upton, theasket covered with flowers contributed by many friends.

Mrs. Fraser was born in Gratton, Me., March 27, 1852. Her parents moved to Upton, Me., in the fall of 1886, where they have since resided.

She graduated at Gould's Academy, Bethel, Me., class of 1901, taking the part of valedictorian and after teaching school a few terms she assisted her uncle, Silas F. Peaslee, at Upton at office work for about ten years.

She did much in assisting to train children for Christmas and other festivals, was a prominent member of the Christian Endeavor, and a member of the Congregational church of Upton.

She will be much missed by her husband and children and by her many friends.

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, it has pleased our Supreme Master on High to call from our Order, our beloved and honored Sister, Mrs. Fannie Bryant Farrar, therefore be it,

Resolved: That Alder River Grange has been called to mourn the loss of a valuable member, one who was ever faithful in duty, true to the principles of the order, and always ready to lend the helping hand.

Resolved: That we ever cherish a fond remembrance of our Sister, and while we miss her kindly presence, her strong faith and true charity to all, it is not without a hope of reunion in that Higher Order where "The tie that binds" and the "silver cord" never will be loosed.

Resolved: That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing family, and with loving words and kind deeds help to lighten their grief, with the assurance that "Blessed are the ministrations of sorrow."

Resolved: As our last tribute to her, that our charter be draped for thirty days, these resolutions be placed on the records of Alder River Grange, a copy be given the bereaved family, and the same be placed in the Oxford County Citizen.

MARY E. KIMBALL,
ROSE BARTLETT,
HELEN H. BEAN,
Com. on Resolutions.

LOST

On street in Bethel, Tuesday, Oct. 8, a man's black and white short beach coat, with snap buttons and tab on inside says "Made in Worcester." Finder will be rewarded by leaving same with Mr. Harry King, Herick Bros. Co., Bethel, Maine.

Safe as the United States. Buy Liberty Bonds.

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE

Bear River Grange postponed its regular meeting October 12, as a precaution against the influenza epidemic. Next regular meeting October 26. Notice to all members: Please send in all your news, wants, for sale notices, etc., to the editors as soon as possible, Bro. Earl Davis, Bro. A. G. Stearns, editors.

ALDER RIVER GRANGE

Alder River Grange, No. 145, held its regular meeting Wednesday evening, Oct. 9. Number present, 11, including one visitor. Grange opened in form with Worthy Master F. B. Bean in the chair. One application for membership was read and accepted. Literary program: Music, Helen Bean; Clipping, Guy Bartlett; Clipping, F. B. Bean; Reading, "The Kaiser's Dream," May Kimball.

The program for the next meeting to be prepared and presented by Bro. F. B. Bean.

Worthy Master appointed Bro. Caylon Kimball a committee of one to prepare refreshments for our next meeting, Wednesday evening, Oct. 23rd.

After the meeting refreshments of fancy cookies, crackers and cheese were served by the Worthy Master, F. B. Bean. It is the wish of the officers of Alder River Grange that more of the members will try and attend the meetings.

ALBERT IRA BURKE

Never in the world's history has there been so great a need of strong, young life. Never, it seems to us who see but in part, so prodigious a waste of it. Before the mystery we stand aghast.

The death of Albert Ira Burke has brought sorrow to the whole community. To his devoted family irreparable loss. Strong, active, industrious, he seemed the very embodiment of energy, as he went about his work, always rushing, but never too hurried for a friendly smile and nod of recognition.

The only son of Tilton B. and Ida (Clark) Burke he was born in Bethel June 12, 1887. He received his education in the public schools and Gould's Academy until he began his training in his craft. He was then a while in Berlin and Germany, but called home by the failing health of his father, he established himself in business in Bethel where he has attained marked success. Last spring like other skilled workmen he went to Portsmouth feeling that he could best serve the government by doing the work which he was trained to do, and for which there was much imperative demand.

The doors of the pleasant new home to which he had brought his bride but a few months before were closed. But during the summer he has driven home each week, delighting to spend the week end at his old home with his parents and sister, and in South Paris with the parents of his wife, to whom he took the place of a dearly loved son.

His sterling character, kindly nature, efficiency and faithfulness opened to him many friendships with those with whom he was associated and those under whom he worked in Portsmouth. Their tributes to his worth and expression of appreciation are of untold value to his family now.

He was taken ill with grippe on September 28th, but was not considered critically ill until shortly before his death when cerebral spinal meningitis developed. All that the perfect devotion of his wife and the tireless attention of friends could do was done, but unavailingly, and he died on Sunday, October 6th, just a week before his first marriage anniversary.

These skilled workmen who have gone into the government shipyards have had the uplift of a great purpose in their work, and have given a service which alone can render, a service as valuable and which may be as patriotic as that of the men at the front.

When one dies at his post, as this young man has done, those who loved him have the consolation of knowing that he died in the service of his country, a consolation which, when time shall have mercifully softened the sorrow which now overwhelms them, will be, together with the memory of the unbroken happiness of their home relations, an unfailing source of strength.

CARD OF THANKS

To the kind friends and neighbors who so generously assisted us during our recent bereavement we wish to express our heartfelt thanks to Rev. W. C. Tuttle for his words of comfort; also the beautiful flowers.

Mrs. Albert Burke,
Mrs. and Mrs. T. B. Burke,
Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Forbes,
Mr. and Mrs. B. P. Adkins.

LIBERTY LOAN NOTES

At the close of business Tuesday night 97 Bethel people had subscribed for \$72,150.00 of the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan. In order for Bethel to receive her honor flag 10% of her population must subscribe, so while she is "over the top" in amount subscribed she is not over in the number of subscribers. In 1910 Bethel's population was 1930 and as this is the basis from which the town's quota is figured 193 of Bethel's citizens must subscribe to a loan in order to fully put it "over the top." If we are to get our honor flag 98 more subscribers must be obtained between now and Saturday night when the time allowed for subscribing to this loan expires.

Chairman Liberty Loan Committee.

BOY SCOUTS ON MOUNT CARIBOU

That thirteen is not an unlucky number for Boy Scouts was proved on Monday, when the Bethel troop returned from a successful trip to the summit of Mount Caribou under the leadership of Scoutmaster Fred A. Tibbets and Scout Commissioner Charles L. Pollard.

The party left town early Saturday afternoon in two automobiles, one of which was generously provided by Mr. Ernest Walker. Arriving at the foot of the mountain, the boys shouldered their packs and began the three mile climb. The line presented a picturesque appearance as it travelled single file along the narrow trail. There were no two packs alike in appearance or arrangement. One Scout trudged along with what resembled a full-size mattress slung on his back; another was conspicuous with a bright-colored quilt; a third staggered manfully under a sack of potatoes, and there were, of course, many blanket rolls of varying degrees of thickness. Harold Bennett, tenderly guarded three pigeons which were to add flavor to the hunters' stew and another scout carried a red squirrel which had succumbed to his rifle a few moments earlier.

Before the summit was reached, the boys learned by experience the meaning of "heavy marching order," and the pauses for breath were more frequent as the party struggled up the last steep slopes. It was nearly supper time when Camp Caribou was reached.

A difficult problem confronted Scoutmaster Tibbets in the matter of accommodating thirteen people in a bunk wide enough for seven. He solved it by appointing two boys to act as sentries during each hour of the night, four others sleeping on a mattress placed on the floor of the cabin. With full expectation of the usual experiences during the first night in camp, Mr. Pollard told a number of thrilling detective stories in the hope of inducing sleep. Nothing of that sort happened, however, and soon after midnight the Scoutmaster concluded that a big calisthenics exercise would be a sleep-inducer as well as good discipline. Even this failed to work, however, and few of the party obtained more than a brief nap or two.

The next morning was spent in trips to the summit while the chef of the party concocted a wonderful hunters' stew. During the afternoon everyone tried to make up a little sleep. An outdoor lounge was built, and an evening around the camp fire enjoyed, Edward Hanson furnishing the entertainment with some of his well-known specialties, being ably seconded by Luther Morse.

At the conclusion of the evening Mr. Pollard proposed a snipe hunt. It was explained to the younger Scouts that they were to go to a designated spot in the woods and there hold a potato sack close to the ground, making a noise like a duck, while some of the other boys went back in the woods to drive the birds down. The eager game hunters spent some time patiently chirping, while nothing happened. At last, oppressed with the stillness of the night and the terrors of the dark, they returned to the camp fire only to be greeted with a merry hahaha by those in the secret.

Everyone slept soundly until dawn, regardless of whether their bed was the floor, a table or the hard ground, and Monday morning the troop, much refreshed, journeyed down the mountain side, dispatcking on the way a huge porcupine which William Van took for a bear when he shot at it.

Those who composed the party were: Patrol leaders: Robert Hanson and William Yandekerker, and Scouts: Edward Hanson, Glyndon Brown, Guy Bennett, Harold Bennett, Guy Bennett, Donald Young, Luther Morse, Charles L. Pollard, Scoutmaster.

Every Hundred Dollar Bond Makes A Man Stronger.

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

SHOES

All kinds and styles of shoes from infant's to heavy work shoes.

Rubbers and lumbermen's outfits in all the best makes.

Gent's light dress and heavy stockings.

Gent's Work Gloves, Ladies' Fall and Winter Gloves, Men's Mackinaws, Men's Mackinaws, Warm Vests, Cotton Gloves by the pair or doz.

YOUNG'S

Phone 14-4

PICTURE MOULDING

A new line of picture mouldings at prices that are right. Bring in your pictures. Work guaranteed.

ALANSON TYLER, Spring St., Bethel, Me.

WANTED

Men to cut 4 foot spruce and fir pulp wood at the stump. Good chance and a good price.

M. L. THURSTON, Bethel, Maine.

WOOD SAWING.

We are prepared to saw your stove wood. See Mr. Harlow at Bethel Ind. 10-10-31.

FOR SALE

I pair young Morgan mares, weight 1,000 lbs. each. Fancy drivers and good workers in any spot or place. Sound and fearless; one due to foal Aug. 15th next. Will be sold at a bargain if taken before Nov. 1st.

L. E. COLE, (East) Bethel, Me. 10-17-21.

FOR SALE.

Nine six weeks old pigs. Inquire of DR. WIDD TWADDLE, Bethel, Maine. 10-10-21.

WANTED

Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. State weight and price.

F. B. MERRILL, Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE

The store of W. C. Bryant will continue to close on Wednesday afternoons until further notice.

NOTICE

Our store will continue to close on Wednesday afternoons until further notice.

Caylon Rows & Son.

LOST

Between Bethel Village and the Toll Bridge a lady's white shawl. Finder will please leave at Bethel Post Office. 10-10-21p.

FOR SALE

Pigs from 5 to 6 weeks old. R. A. Trask, 10-10-31.

AUCTION

I will sell at public auction on Thursday, Oct. 24, at 10 a. m. 2 horses, yearling colt, sow with 11 pigs, farming tools, household goods and other articles.

A. LEVERQUE, Bethel, Maine.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our thanks and appreciation to our friends for their kind words and assistance at our time of trouble in the death of our son, who was brought flowers by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Capen, Mrs. Ethel Capen.

The more bouquets you buy the fewer boys will die.

A good shaker is the Kaiser's backbone.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

NORWAY

Archie M. Dahl passed away at his home on Tucker street at the age of 69. Heart failure and complications was the cause of his death.

Edwin A. Brown, the sixteen year old son of Cleveland Brown, died very suddenly of bronchial asthma, Tuesday evening.

The funeral of Edna A. wife of Herman Richardson, was held from her late home on Bridge street, Thursday afternoon. Owing to Mr. Richardson's recent illness, the funeral was private. Rev. Charles G. Miller in attendance.

Dr. H. P. Bradbury was in town the last week in the interest of the influenza situation. He is a member of the State Medical Staff organized to fight this terrible disease.

The "Old Mill House," by the side of Lake Umbagog has been bought by Phil MacAllister and was moved to Pearl street, the last of the week.

The annual session of the Bethel Assembly of Maine was held in Bethel, October 17, was postponed to Tuesday, November 12, owing to existing epidemic conditions.

Mrs. Elsie Edgewood and son, Charles, who have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Birkenhead on Orchard street, returned to their home in Waterbury, Conn., the last of the week.

Mildred Smith returned to her school in Bethel, Thursday, October 11.

Afford Russell has opened his shoe store at the same place, near the shoe factory as he has conducted his work at Walter F. Tuttle's shoe shoe factory.

Mr. Chas. Blake went to Meredith, N. H., Friday for the week end. Mrs. Blake will return with him.

Mrs. Emma Hixon, who has been ill, is up the stairs and about the house.

John Neveu, Jr., is not again.

Mrs. J. J. Hanson has been out for a while.

Ann Frost, who has been visiting the daughter, Mrs. William Wood, in Bethel, returned the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Merrill and son of Portland, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hixon.

Miss Strawn, the adopted daughter of P. P. Strawn, died at the garage last night, Friday afternoon. Miss Strawn was born in Florence, Italy. Her father and her mother were both in the Italian army until their death this last spring.

Frederick H. Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Andrews, who is stationed at American, Okla., has won a commission in aviation. He has been promoted to a lieutenant.

Miss Edwin Morgan passed away, after a short illness at the Norway Orange hospital of pneumonia at the age of nineteen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Morgan. Buried her

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; unless taken out of the ear are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by local applications. Send for circular, free.

J. J. CHANDLER, A. O. O., Toledo, Ohio.

Send for circular, free.

Take this family size for consultation.

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SOUTH PARIS

Leslie Alfred, two and a half year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin B. Lamb of Portland, passed away here Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Lamb's sister, Mrs. Clara Nevers, of Wheeler street, after a few days' illness of whooping cough and kidney trouble. Prayer was held at the Nevers' home, Thursday, attended by Rev. H. H. Newton of the Baptist church. The remains were taken to Portland for burial.

There are several patients now in Paris Grange, an army physician and a trained nurse are in attendance, besides Dr. Litchfield and some local people. Mrs. Charles W. Bowker has charge of the diet department.

Raymond Shaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shaw was accidentally shot through the calf of one of his legs Wednesday afternoon. Raymond with two of his cousins, Mark Shaw's boys, went over in the Thayer neighborhood to go hunting. After putting up their traps, one of the boys was loading his rifle and it accidentally went off and hit Raymond in the leg. He was at once brought here. Dr. J. G. Litchfield dressed the wound which was very bad, and he was taken to William Kenney's truck to the C. M. G. hospital at Lewiston. Reports are favorable.

The body of Mrs. Celestine Farrar of Bethel was brought here Thursday morning. She was 18 years of age, and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McNeil, formerly of Oxford. Death was due to pneumonia. Prayer was held at Riverside. Rev. G. Howard Newton of the Baptist church officiated.

The funeral services of Ida Elizabeth Rock were held at the home of Everett Farrar, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 attended by Rev. C. Wellington Rogers of the First Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. George Waterhouse were in Bryant's Pond, Thursday, to see their granddaughter, Miss Marjorie Jordan, who is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mosier and little daughter, Hazel, have returned from a two weeks' visit in Massachusetts and Rhode Island; while they were away Mrs. Mosier and little Hazel were ill with Spanish influenza.

Mrs. Ella Ripley has returned from Rochester, Mass., where she has been visiting her brother, Charles Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cutting and family have moved from Waterford where they have been spending the summer on account of Mr. Cutting's health, and are now with his people on Pleasant street.

Lester Whitman, who has been spending the summer here with his sister, Mrs. George Merton, left here Thursday morning for his home in Pasadena, Cal.

Miss Amy Deane, who has been ill for several days with double pneumonia, seems a little more comfortable at this writing.

GAUZE MASKS

This letter is explanatory of the gauze mask, the use of which is urged by the state department of health as a protection against the infection of influenza and the group of other diseases spread by the droplets or particles of infectious matter ejected from the air passages. For a long while the surgeon has been wearing the gauze mask to protect the field of operation from any infectious germs that might be given off from his own mouth or nose; but there is now a wide movement to give physicians, nurses and other attendants and the associates with the sick, the protection which this device gives by holding back the infection which might otherwise be breathed in.

The results following the use of this protective measure have been so remarkable that those members of the medical profession who have been observers have been deeply impressed. For instance, at

Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, there was early this year, as in many other military camps, a great prevalence of diseases spread by respiratory infection until the general use was made of the gauze mask. There had been many cases of infection of those who were exposed, but after the use of the mask became general, the system may be said to have been efficient in 95 per cent. of the exposures to scarlet fever and in 100 per cent of the exposures to measles, so the surgeon at the camp reports.

Making the Mask
From gauze, (often called cheese cloth in the dry goods stores), one yard wide, not of fine mesh and preferably woven from thread somewhat fluffy, cut on the selvage edge a piece 43 inches long. Cutting again on the selvage, divide this piece into 4 strips 9 inches wide.

Fold each strip into halves, then into thirds, thus making 6 thicknesses of gauze. Turn in the raw edges and stitch the four sides. The mask now measures 7 by 8 inches.

Put in 3 pleats on each of the 7 inch ends, the lower to be deeper than the other two, to make room for the chin. When finished the pleated ends should be hardly more than 3 inches wide. Attach to each extreme corner a piece of tape one-fourth to one-half inch wide and 14 inches long. One pair of tapes ties around the head above the ears and the other around the neck below the ears. This style of mask fits the face better and is preferable to the kind earlier made by Red Cross workers without the pleats.

Each person using these masks should have a supply so that he may change them frequently—after two or three hours' use. The used masks are ready for using again as soon as they are sterilized by boiling five minutes and then dried.

GREATER CONSERVATION OF FEED GRAIN NECESSARY

Greater conservation of feed grain will be necessary during the next twelve months owing to the extension of the drought area, the shortening of the corn crop, the larger animal population of the country, and the Allied demands upon us for feeding stuffs for their own animals.

"It is necessary we maintain our own animal production and that we ship in larger proportion of wheat as compared with flour during the next year to the Allied countries, because their own shortage of feeding stuffs is such that if they are to keep alive their dairy herds, they must have a larger supply of grain wheat," says the Food Administration.

"Already the milk supply in the Allied countries has been limited perilously to the supply of children and other vital necessary national uses, and any failure on our part to supply them with the necessary feed stuffs for their dairy herds means that we shall cut into the actual safety of the children amongst the Allies. On the other hand, both our own population and the Allies are dependent upon our production of animal products, and we do not in any way wish to stifle this production. What we must secure is the utmost conservation of waste by the careful feeding of animals and the use of all roughage available."

"One of the difficult problems is the distribution of wheat mill feeds, and this is made more difficult by the fact that the Food Administration, in an endeavor to protect the farmer, is maintaining an artificially low price on these feeds. One consequence is that a great deal of mill feeds are now going unnecessarily into work animals or beef production. Every farmer will recognize that the wheat mill feeds are vitally necessary for the dairy cattle, to some extent for the poultry and for young pigs. Owing to the absorption of mill feeds at local points near the mill, considerable sections of the dairy industry are practically without mill feeds and are actually thereby in danger.

With view to correcting this, so far as possible, the Food Administration desires to appeal for the assistance of the farmers of the country in the conservation of wheat mill feeds. In this view, we are asking every farmer of wheat mill feeds, outside of the acute drought area, to sign a pledge of conservation to use the wheat mill feed for any purpose except the essential use in dairy, young pigs and poultry production, and not to purchase or feed at any one time more than 60 days' supply. Unless we can exercise this careful and specialized use of mill feeds, our dairy production in the congested Eastern areas of the United States is bound to fall and to jeopardize the food supply of our people in that section. Otherwise it will be necessary to release the price restrictions on mill feeds and allow them to take their natural course.

"With a view in securing this cooperation from the farmers all over the country in the interests of their industry as a whole, we are instructing the mills and all dealers in feeds to secure from the buyer of wheat mill feeds the following pledge:

"In order to assist the Food Administration in the distribution of mill feeds, I hereby undertake on honor not to use wheat mill feeds for other purposes than the feeding of dairy cattle, poultry, young pigs or young calves, or




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Is Your Home Protected?

This matter of lightning rods should be a personal one with you.

Is your home protected?
If not, can you afford to take the chances of its destruction?
You may have been spared up to this time, but give it a moment's thought and see whether it has not been through your good fortune rather than through your good management.

You have no assurance that lightning will continue to spare you.

It has visited your neighbors. Your turn may come next. If it should visit your home, it means certain destruction of property. It may mean sudden death to you or to some member of your family.

You cannot shift the responsibility. It is a matter for you to decide. Face the issue squarely and ask yourself the question whether you are playing the part of the prudent man in neglecting to guard your home and dear ones from the lightning stroke which may come at any time.

You have the highest assurances that can be given the Dodd System of lightning rods does give protection.

It is a reasonable system. The demonstrations put its effectiveness beyond question.

The position that the insurance companies have taken in the matter should have great weight with you.

Their interests are to preserve property. They have no personal interests in Dodd & Struthers.

Your interests are the same. You want to preserve your property—and your life and the lives of your family.

The insurance companies are encouraging you to protect your property.

But they cannot force you to act. It is a question for you and a question of NOW.


After awhile may be too late. Will you answer the question to your own best interest?

Then if in doubt, telephone to A. W. Walker & Son for a demonstration, and estimate on your buildings.

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SECOND

Now 103rd Infantry

28th I

The Second Maine best National Guard United States. It strength two months white regiment in 2002 enlisted men representative of the Association stated victims of this regiment Westfield in just record.

At Westfield the was augmented by New Hampshire men from the 8th became the 103d incorporated into this regiment full division to arrive it is now known as a division.

The 28th Division Infantry regiments, artillery, and a regiment. The division also included a battery and three battalions. 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SECOND MAINE

Now 103rd Infantry Regiment
26th Division

The Second Maine was one of the best National Guard regiments in the United States. It was brought to war strength two months before any other white regiment in the country, viz: 2002 enlisted men and 68 officers. The representative of the American Railway Association stated that the three divisions of this regiment unloaded at Westfield in just ten minutes, a world's record.

At Westfield this Maine regiment was augmented by men from the 1st New Hampshire Regiment, and later by men from the 8th Massachusetts and became the 103d Infantry Regiment. Incorporated into the 26th Division, this regiment followed Pershing to France, and this division was the first full division to arrive on French soil. It is now known as the Yankee Division.

The 26th Division is made up of four infantry regiments, three regiments of artillery, and a regiment of engineers. The division also includes a trench mortar battery, and three machine gun battalions. In the artillery units and among the engineers may be found men from the Maine Coast Artillery and others from the Milliken Regiment; so that Maine is well represented in this new famous Yankee Division. The four infantry regiments in the Division are the 101st, composed of Massachusetts men; the 102nd, composed mostly of Connecticut men, with a few men from Vermont and Massachusetts; the 103d, composed mostly of Maine and New Hampshire boys; and the 104th, composed of Massachusetts men.

The 103rd arrived in France in October, 1917, and was quartered for training purposes in the Vosges, in the Neuchateau area, in a village of some three thousand inhabitants, called Liffold le Grande. This town is situated in what was known as the Zone of Advancement. It was a five or six days' march from the front. No aeroplanes were seen here, but on still nights the rumble of the guns was sometimes heard. The winter was cold, but did not compare in severity with our Maine winters. At times there were eight inches of snow, and occasionally the thermometer registered two degrees below zero. The regiment received its training from the French Regiment, also quartered in the town, resting, and being recruited for the thirtieth time. Instruction was received in the use of the bayonet, grenade, automatic rifle, gas, and fire-bomb. Practice was also had in the French formations. The regiment remained in Liffold le Grande until February, 1918. The boys look upon this village as their home in France, and their relations with the villagers were so pleasant that these villagers asked that the boys be returned to them, an unusual occurrence.

During February and March, 1918, the regiment was brigaded between two French Regiments on the western end of the Chemin de Dames, in the vicinity of Pinon Wood, Allemand, and the Allette Canal. Just at that time, the sector was a quiet one. The 103rd in taking up its new position on this sector, or passed through Solson on February 8th, and marched about eight miles to a point some three miles behind the battle front. Here they took up quarters in an immense cave, or chalk quarry, forty feet underground, capable of holding with ease the entire regiment. The line between the Allies and the Germans was here marked by the Allette Canal, a space of perhaps one hundred and fifty yards separating the two armies. The work of the division in this sector consisted of strengthening the barbed wire entanglements and of digging trenches farther back, to be used if necessary required. Much of this work was done under artillery fire. Spaulding, of 11, Company, and Hunt, of Headquarters Co., were here killed by shell fire. Trouble was also experienced from gas. Each battalion made up of four companies, would hold the front trench for sixteen days, four days to a company. The Augusta Company, being guaranteed for a time, because of scarlet fever, measles, and mumps, had but little of this front line work. Under the tutelage of the French the boys repulsed enemy raids, executed raids of their own, captured prisoners, and lost very few men.

While the infantry were receiving the instruction, the artillerymen were working to handle the French 75 guns. One night, when an Allied raid was to be made for the purpose of taking prisoners, the French allowed their American soldiers to lay the barrage. The French 75 is capable of firing about six shots a minute without heating the gun. When the word was given for the barrage, the Americans, in their zeal to give the Deche bell, fired some twenty shots a minute, in spite of the "No, no, no" of the excited Frenchmen. As a result of this rage, some four batteries, numbering sixteen guns, were put out of commission, and had to be sent back for repairs. A German officer, captured during this raid, asked as a last favor, before being sent to the rear, to see the new automatic 75 that the French had

been using against them in laying that barrage.

About the 10th or 20th of March, word suddenly arrived for the regiment to hike out, as they supposed for a rest area. Before they had all left the vicinity, the big German drive on the Chemin de Dames was under way, and had this regiment remained, it would in all probability have been annihilated as were the French by the German horde which overran and took this powerful defense system. As it was, companies E, F, G and H, comprising the Skowhegan, Dover-Foxcroft, Bangor and Waterville boys, were harried by hostile aviators. The station at which they were to entrain was destroyed by aircraft bombs, and the crew refused for a time to operate the train. The second battalion and Headquarters Company were subjected to terrific shell-fire, and escaped casualties only by the greatest of good fortune.

By rail the regiment was again carried to the southeastern part of France, and detrained at Bar sur Auble. From this place they hiked for five days across country to their original training village, Liffold le Grande. Here they expected to remain for training purposes, to put into practice what they had learned from the French in the Chemin de Dames Area. Such was not the case, however, for the regiment, after a six days rest, was marched eastward, and took up positions in reserve in the Toul sector, south of St. Mihiel, in the vicinity of St. Agmont, Apremont, and Selchprey. The first all-day battle between German and American troops took place in this sector and the 103rd saw some fierce fighting and won great distinction.

The 104th Massachusetts met the first real attack launched by the Germans against the American troops, and by their valor won glory and decoration for the regiment at Bois Brule. They were relieved by the 103d and it was here that the Maine boys received their first real baptism of fire and proved their mettle. On May 20th the Connecticut regiment at Selchprey saw terrific fighting and met with great losses, but took the town with the aid of the 101st Massachusetts troops.

It was at Selchprey, on June 16th that the Maine boys distinguished themselves in an action that should live long in the history of this war. The Germans had made great preparation for an attack on the American lines. From a German officer captured later, it was learned that the Germans planned to take American prisoners for information purposes, and then to push on through Xivray to Toul and Boucy, their objectives. Nine artillery trains were seen to pull into the German lines on the afternoon preceding the attack, and others were heard to arrive that night. The assault was preceded by an intense bombardment of the town of Xivray and the back areas for a distance of twelve miles. Following the bombardment the Germans sent forward some six hundred picked shock troops. Their engineers came ahead and blew the barbed wire. Then came the liquid-fire men, followed by the machine gun men, the infantry, and the pioneers. In the order named. The supporting American batteries caught sight of the advancing Germans and laid down a barrage behind them, shutting off retreat to the German lines or the bringing up of supports. The attack was made on the village of Xivray, held by the Eastport Company, supported by the Houlton Company. The Skowhegan Company also had some part in the fight. Probably fifty men out of these companies actually participated in the fighting. The artillery and machine guns opened up on the Germans at the same moment. The American barrage was wonderful. Not a shot went astray. The lagoon work between the fighting men and headquarters, between the infantry and the artillery was perfect, although all wires had been carried down in the preliminary bombardment. The Germans were literally mown down. Of the six hundred picked troops who came forward, but fifty escaped death. The German dead lay four or five deep in places. In front of one machine-gun position, forty-five dead Germans were strung along the wire. The attacking body numbered many more than here mentioned, this being merely the raiding party. There were at least three times as many men coming as reinforcements, but they were held back by the fine work of the 103d Artillery, assisted by the 102d Artillery, and the disposition of the remainder of the regiment. Not a German got by the wire and into the trenches. Not content with waiting, the Maine boys went out and mopped up what was left of the Kaiser's best, who had been told that the town was held by but a handful of Americans, and to "Go and get them."

At a critical moment in the attack a German machine-gun squad had entered a road between the trenches that would have allowed them to make a flank attack and do terrific damage to the defenders. They were met by Vernon Houlton of Houlton. He attacked the advancing Germans with an automatic rifle. The rifle being put out of commission, he went after the Germans armed only with a bayonet grasped in his hand. He took the machine-gun single handed, and turned it against the attackers, and for a few moments, alone, until his platoon came up, he held the

road and prevented what would have been a disastrous flank attack. A liquid-fire squad of three men succeeded in entering the town. They were seen by Captain Williams, who shot with his revolver, the man carrying the tank. The bullet passed through the man's body and into the tank which exploded and destroyed the three flame-throwers.

The Germans took one prisoner, an Eastport boy whose eagerness had carried him too far in advance of his fellows, and who had been wounded. Lieutenant Irvin E. Donno of the Houlton Company, observing the plight of this boy, called for volunteers from his company to go to the rescue. Every man stepped forward. Choosing seven of his men, Donno went after the Germans who were in charge of this prisoner. Needless to say, he got them, and released the wounded Eastport boy. On the way back this squad took prisoners a Red Cross man and a German officer. In this battle the American casualties were but twenty men, eight of which were from the Eastport Company. The number included both the killed and wounded. For this magnificent work the regiment received special commendation.

Under date of June 18, 1918, General Passaga, commanding the 32nd Army Corps, French Army, issued the following general order:

"Translation, 26th Division, June 18, 1918.

H. Q., June 18, 1918.

VIIIth Army, 32 Corps, Staff—3d Bureau No. 3,094

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 131.

On June 16, a strong detachment, consisting of 600 picked German troops, reinforced by Storm Battalion elements, attacked at daybreak the front line of the 26th American Division at Xivray and between Xivray and Selchprey. The enemy was everywhere repulsed by immediate counter-attacks and left numerous bodies on the terrain, and 30 prisoners including one officer.

This brilliant action does the greatest honor to the 26th American Division, and in particular, to the 103d Regiment, Colonel Hume.

It demonstrates the unquestionable superiority of the American soldier over the German soldier. It indicates clearly what can be expected from these magnificent troops, when, in its turn, the Entente assumes the offensive.

GENERAL PASSAGA, Commanding the 32nd Army Corps. This was the first time that an American regiment had been so cited, mentioning an officer by name.

The regiment remained in the Toul sector during April, May, and June. As the Yankee Division were leaving General Passaga's Corps for another sector, he issued another General Order, in which he said: "Under the distinguished command of their chief, Gen. Edwards, the high-spirited soldiers of the Yankee Division have taught the enemy some bitter lessons, at Bois Brule, at Selchprey, at Xivray-Marcou, and have taught him to realize the staunch vigor of the sons of the great republic fighting for the world's freedom."

The first of July the regiment started as they supposed for Paris and rest. They expected to take part in the great Fourth of July Celebration in that city. They arrived in sight of Eiffel Tower and were then turned northward and sent to the Chateau Thierry front, a most important sector.

About a month previous, on June 20, the French in this sector, being hard pressed, had been relieved by the Maine boys. The 104th Regiment, and by the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, and by the Ninth and Twelfth Regiments of American regulars. In the latter regiment Edward Allen Whitney of Augusta was serving with distinction as a first lieutenant. On June 24th the Germans again attacked, the French retired through the Marais and Regulars, and the latter repulsed, and stopped the German attack. The next day, the Americans counter-attacked and hurled the Germans back. From the sixth to the nineteenth of June, this Second Division of Marines and Regulars made six attacks and repulsed nine counterattacks, being opposed at all times by not less than two, and sometimes three, German Divisions. Among these troops the crack German regiments, the 23th and the 5th Prussian Guards.

Belleau Wood was taken and held, and has now been christened "Bois de la Brigade de Marines." It is the fight for these woods which George Patullo so vividly described in the Saturday Evening Post of August 31st in his article entitled "Hollywood."

During this struggle for Belleau Wood, two battalions of the Third American Division were sent in to support the Second Division. It was their first time in line, but they held the position through Belleau Wood and until the Marines had taken a much needed rest. The Marines then went back into position, and held until relieved by the Tanager Division. This was accomplished on July 6th, when our New England boys of the 26th Division took over the line held by the Marines, and occupied a sector extending about five and a half miles, from Torcy on the north to Chateau Thierry on the south. The French were operating in anticipation on the right and left flanks.

On July 11th, as they took up their

position in the Chateau Thierry line, General Edwards, as commander of the 26th Division, issued the following order to his troops:

"Headquarters 26th Division American Expeditionary Forces General Orders No. 60

France, July 11, 1918.

1. At the moment that the 26th Division takes up its position on its third sector in three months it is fitting and proper that the division commander should take this opportunity to thank and congratulate the officers and men of the Yankee Division on the record that they have achieved since the Division actively took its place in the fighting lines of the Allies for the common cause.

2. You have been taken from a sector or where in three battles you have shown that the blood of New England has not attenuated and that the same spirit and traditions which your forefathers made glorious at Lexington and at Bunker Hill still survive in the generation which at Bois Brule, Selchprey, Humbert Plantation and Xivray have met and defeated the picked troops of the enemy. His four years of experience in active warfare and the ferocity of his methods have not daunted you, and on every occasion where you have been called upon to face him you have distinguished yourself with notable valor and brought credit upon your division and upon the people of New England from which you have come to engage in this righteous conflict.

3. A great honor has been conferred upon the whole division in that the French and American High Command has at this time picked your division to come into this critical sector. That you have been so hurried to this sector is the evidence to you all of the opinion of the High Command of the mettle of which this division is constituted.

4. The past months in battle have brought men and officers into that close union of confidence and affection which have resulted in the growing morale of this division. Looking back on the past four months with its spotless record and known achievements which have been recognized by both France and America, it is with unqualified faith in the future and pride of the past that I see the 26th Division go into a new sector, certain in my conviction that the men of New England will prove once more that they are capable of every effort and every sacrifice which the future may demand of them.

(Signed) C. B. Edwards, Major General, Commanding."

From July 6th to July 15th, it was quiet on the sector from Torcy to Chateau Thierry. On the latter date, however, the Germans launched their great drive on a front extending from Chateau Thierry to the east of Rheims, and aimed across the Marne, towards Epernay and Chalons, their grand objectives. The story of how American troops stood fast against the savage rush of the Germans, how they counter-attacked at Creancey, and drove the Hun's back across the Marne, inflicting terrible losses, is already familiar history to American readers. It is also known how General Gouraud and the French stopped the Germans in their drive to the east of Rheims.

This great German offensive halted by American troops, Foch at once took the initiative, and on the evening of the seventeenth of July the 26th Division received orders to go over the top at 4.30 the next morning. The objective assigned to the 103rd Regiment was the town of Torcy. The 104th Regiment was assigned Belleau Wood lying to the east of Torcy. The attack was started with a heavy barrage, and at 4.30 the Maine boys went over the top. They took Torcy in twenty-two minutes. In forty-five minutes they had overrun Torcy, taken the trenches on both sides of the town, mopped up the village, and consolidated their positions ready for a counter-attack. Sergeant Harvey Butler of Whitefield, since recommended for the distinguished service medal, was in charge of a platoon of forty-three men, mostly Augusta boys, who entered the town and, in less than a half hour, mopped up some two companies of Germans, concealed with machine guns, in dog-outs, in the upper stories of the stone dwellings, and in trees. Few prisoners were taken.

Meanwhile the 104th Regiment, to the east, had not fared so well. They failed to take Belleau Wood plateau under the first barrage. Another was laid at eight o'clock in the morning, but this attack also failed in the face of the desperate German resistance. At ten o'clock however, under cover of a third barrage, the plateau was taken and the Germans driven out. During this time, the 103rd were exposed to artillery fire from Belleau Plateau and had been obliged to protect their flank with machine guns and infantry, in case the Germans should finally hold their positions there.

The maneuver being executed by the Allies at this time was a swinging of the whole Soisson-Chateau Thierry line to the east on the latter city as a pivot. When the 103d went over the top on the morning of July 18th, General Mangin was launching an attack south of Soisson. The 23d American Division was holding him in this move.

The French operating north of the 103d Regiment were held up in their advance by a strong enemy machine-

gun post at Monthiers. The third battalion of the 103d Regiment, consisting of the Augusta, Eastport, Houlton and Farmington companies, by a well-executed flank attack dislodged the Germans, and aided the French in their advance. The French general in command, sent a letter to General Edwards, in which he stated that his best troops could have done no better.

On the 20th the division pushed on with Etrepilly, Chante Merie, an Bazuet as its objective, all of which were finally taken. On this day, between 4 o'clock in the afternoon and dark, Company M of Augusta alone, had five men killed and sixty-six wounded, one of whom died that night.

The Skowhegan Company, in this advance, found themselves in an impossible situation, owing to a failure of their supports to arrive on time, and were terribly punished, and forced, temporarily to retire. They reformed, however, pushed forward heroically, and attained all their objectives. The Livermore Falls Company also met with heavy casualties, but their conduct at all times was glorious. "During eight days, practically day and night, our boys fought in the open. They had to face and overcome, often advancing across open fields, artillery fire and concealed machine guns located on nearly every hand. But they fought and advanced, during these eight days over 20 miles."

Acts of heroism were too numerous to mention at this time. Every man did his duty unflinchingly. Major Southard of Bangor, wounded through the throat by a machine-gun bullet, with his cart torn by shrapnel, continued to lend his men until forced to retire for medical aid. He left weeping, with the statement that his boys would be all shot up and he would not be there to care for them. The 26th Division, unsupported, pushed on to Etrepilly and Trugny which they also reduced. The latter town was taken by the Maine boys, but only after repeated and costly attacks, as the place was full of machine guns and resisted to the death. The division then pushed on to Fore-en-Tardenois where it was relieved by the Rainbow Division. In this drive, as well as in the actions on the Toul sector, great credit is due the artillerymen of the division for the magnificent ability, courage, and effectiveness with which they handled the guns, both light and heavy. Their splendid work made the deeds of the infantrymen possible and greatly reduced the number of casualties.

The boys from Maine and from Augusta lead the van in the great drive that later resulted in the reduction of the Marne salient, and the great German retreat, which is still under way. They formed the spear head of the great thrust. They were picked for an important service in a critical sector, and they justified the confidence of their superiors. They took what they went after. Every objective was attained. Raw hell could not stop them. Not a foot of ground was lost. Not a prisoner taken from their number. They delivered the goods, and scorned to reckon the price. No braver men, no better soldiers stand on the soil of France, today, than our Maine boys in the 103rd.

On July 29th, General Degoutte, commanding the VI Army Corps of which the Yankee Division was a part, forwarded the following communication to General Edwards:

Army, July 29, 1918.

"VI ARMY—No. 2353-3

From: General Degoutte, Commanding the VIIth Army.

To: General Edwards, Commanding the 26th American Division.

The operations carried out by the 26th American Division from July 18th to July 24th demonstrated the fine soldierly qualities of this unit, and the worth of its leader, General Edwards. Cooperating in the attack north of the Marne, the 26th Division fought brilliantly on the line Torcy-Belleau, at Monthiers, Etrepilly, and Trugny and in the Forest of Fore, advancing more than 15 kilometers in depth in spite of the desperate resistance of the enemy. I take great pleasure in communicating to General Edwards and his valiant division this expression of my great esteem together with my heartfelt congratulations for the manner in which they have served the common cause.

DEGOUTTE,

By Command of Major General Edwards.

W. R. BOWEN,

Lieutenant Colonel, G. S.

Acting Chief of Staff.

Official:

C. A. STEVENS,

Adjutant General

Adjutant."

On August 2nd, General Edwards issued the following order to the troops under his command:

"Headquarters 26th Division American Expeditionary Forces

France

General Orders:

August 2, 1918.

To the Officers and Men of the 26th Division:

On July 18th you entered, as part of the Allied drive against the enemy, upon the offensive, and continued the offensive combat until the major portion of the command was relieved on July 24th, after which you were assigned to the assumption of the offensive

your position in the line demanded an important and difficult maneuver. Your success in this was immediate and great, and the way in which you executed it elicited high praise from the French Army Commander. The eight days from July 18th to 25th, marking the first great advance against the enemy in which American troops bore proportionately a considerably share, are sure of historical setting. Your part therein can never be forgotten. In those eight days you carried your line as far as any part of the advance was carried. Torcy, Belleau, Givry, the Bourgeses Woods, Rochet Woods, Hill 190 overlooking Chateau Thierry, Etrepilly, Epieds, Trugny, and finally Le Fore Woods and the objective, the faulgonne—Fore en Tardenois Road, belong to your arms. You are the recipient of praise, thanks, and congratulations of our commander-in-chief. You went unafraid into the face of the enemy's fire; you forced him to withdraw before you, or to accept the alternative of hand to hand combat, in which you proved yourselves morally and physically his superiors, you gave freely and gave much of your strength, and of your blood and your lives, until pushed beyond mere physical endurance, fighting night and day, you still forced yourselves forward, sustained almost by spirit alone.

These things are now part of your own consciousness. Nothing can detract from them. Nothing that I can say can add to them. But I can testify in this way to my pride in commanding such troops, so capable of achieving success in every undertaking; and this testimony I give to each of you gladly and with deep gratitude.

(Signed) C. B. Edwards, Major General, Commanding."

When last heard from, the division was enjoying a well-earned rest, in a part of France unscarred by the Great War,—in the Golden Hills,—famous for rich wines, dotted with quaint villages, and inhabited by smiling French people who cannot do enough for them. Shot to pieces on the field of valor, as they rested and recruited. It may be that their thoughts at times harked back to their early teachers in the arts of war, the 103d French Regiment, that in October, 1917, in the village of Liffold le Grande, was resting and recruiting for the thirtieth time.

In all probability the rest period is now over, and this Yankee Division of ours is today maintaining its glorious traditions on some important part of the flaming battle line that extends from the North Sea to Lorraine.

"God bring them home, those boys—ah, they who hear

The dreadful shock, they shall return some day

With new-born souls, and they shall ever wear

A locket mien than when they went away.

But they who fall, knights of the living

God, Who meet the dawn upon a foreign shore,

They shall come back from France's Poppied soil

To be our boys, unchanged, forevermore."

EAST BETHEL

Schools reopened here Wednesday, October 16th.

Mr. George Swan of Byron was at his home here over Saturday night.

Miss Cody of Hanover was a week end guest of friends here.

Mrs. G. N. Sanborn and children were last week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kimball.

Miss Florence Hayes, a trained nurse from here has been called to Olean to care for Mr. Dillion Conroy.

Mr. Robert Rich, son of Mayor G. F. Rich, Berlin, N. H., has been transferred from the U. S. Naval base at Boothbay Harbor, Me., to the Harvard Knag School in Cambridge, Mass., where he expects to be located for the next four months.

Guests recently entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bean were: Mr. and Mrs. Ben Brown and son of Lovell, accompanied by Mrs. Allison and daughter, Miss Mary Allison from Philadelphia, also Mr. and Mrs. Billy Hill and son of Portland, making the trip by auto from the Brown camp, Kezar Lakes, Lovell, Maine.

MARSHALL DISTRICT

Mr. Fred Wheeler and family of Bethel were guests at G. W. Briggs' last Sunday.

Ronnie Hill of Stoneham is visiting at Chas. McAllister's.

George Briggs and daughter, Irene, were at Walter Emery's, North Bethel, one day last week on business.

Mr. Merle Barker is spending a few days at his father's, Eben Barker's.

Little Millard Littlefield of Waterford is visiting at his father's, Fred Littlefield's.

Try a

W. S. S.

with your lunch today. The after effect is great, especially on the

Kaiser.

RUMFORD

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Swett are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter.

Miss Beatrice Given of the Rumford Post Office force is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Philip Israelson has just recovered from a case of Spanish influenza at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, where he is drill master.

Philip Marx left last week for the central officers' training camp at Camp Lee, Virginia.

Mrs. Olive Vaughan and Master Alfred Remick are at the Vaughan cottage at Ogunosco, during the vacation of Eugene M. Vaughan, who is a conductor of the Maine Central Railroad.

The Board of Health have posted placards about town, prohibiting spitting on the sidewalks, or in other public places.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Gilpatrick have gone to Newcastle for a two weeks' stay with Mr. Gilpatrick's parents.

Walter L. Chadwick, caretaker of the Rumford Post Office building, has set out 17 trees around the building this week. There are 8 American Arborvitae, 2 white pines, 2 Mountain Spruce, 2 Carolina poplars, one cut leaf weeping birch, 2 Washington thorns, one purple leaf birch. Mr. Robert Howard has been appointed assistant to Mr. Chadwick.

Mr. Chester Keene, for a year or more a clerk in the Rumford National Bank, has accepted a position as cashier for the Maine Central Paper Company.

Miss Sadie Dennis has accepted a position in the office of Mr. Fred Latham of the Oxford mill.

Miss Lella Saunders is entertaining friends from Augusta.

Merle Swett has accepted a position in the Oxford mill.

The family of William Davidson left last week for Fort Edwards, N. Y., where Mr. Davidson is assistant superintendent of the International mill.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred O. Walker of Rumford are spending several weeks at their camp at Ogunosco.

Mrs. Percy Roberts is recovering, after an operation for appendicitis at the McCarly Hospital.

James A. McMenamin is recovering from an attack of the grippe at the hospital in Fredericton, N. B.

The Rumford Public Library is closed by order of the Board of Health.

The wedding of Elva Loretta Brown and Frederick Weston took place last week at the Episcopal parsonage, Rev. John S. Warren officiating.

Miss Martha Mixer will soon leave for New York City to engage in Red Cross work.

Miss Mary Elliott, a student at Bliss Business College in Lewiston, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. James T. Elliott, of Virgin street during the period the schools are closed.

Merle Niles, who has been clerk for the American Railway Express Company for some time past, has resigned his position to enter the University of Maine, where he will take military training.

The annual meeting of the Northern Oxford County Red Cross Chapter will be held in the County Court Room of the Rumford Municipal building on Wednesday morning, Oct. 23, at eleven o'clock.

Mrs. Ida Iargelson of Livermore Falls is visiting Mrs. Harry Marx of Franklin street.

Mrs. Jennie LePlante and daughter, Ella, have been very ill with influenza. Terrance Nolan has moved his family to Dorchester, Mass., where he has accepted a position.

Jack Goodwin had the misfortune to cut his foot quite badly while at his work in the International paper mill. A truck load of pulp fell on to it.

At the Oxford mill 940 employees subscribed for over \$61,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and hope and expect to make it \$70,000.

Mrs. E. H. Jordan has completed her duties in the E. K. Day Company store and has accepted a position in the ship department of the Continental Paper Mill.

Rev. W. N. Beatty of a Chicago church is expected to arrive in town soon to take up the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Beatty has two daughters, two of whom are in college, while the third attends high school.

Rev. Clarence Emery, who has been in town to become pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, will assume his duties here on Monday afternoon at the Rumford Point cemetery. Mr. Emery's family includes his wife and seven children.

A GOOD FRIEND

A good friend stands by you when in need. Bethel people tell how Doan's Kidney Pills have stood the test. W. Scott Robertson of Mason St., Bethel, endorsed Doan's ten years ago and again confirms the story. Could you ask for more convincing testimony?

"Some time ago I had an attack of backache which lasted for a long time," says Mr. Robertson. "I began to look for some medicine that would help me and as I knew a neighbor had been cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a similar trouble, I sent to Bosserman's Drug Store for some. I used only one box when the pain disappeared and my kidneys gave me no more trouble." (Statement given June 23, 1908.)

On June 12, 1916, Mr. Robertson said: "I think just as highly of Doan's Kidney Pills today as when I last recommended them. I always keep them in the house and use them when needed. I never fail to get prompt results."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Robertson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

The eldest, a daughter, is a stenographer at Bangor, a son enters Colby College this fall, and two younger sons are to remain for a time in Charleston, Me., where Mr. Emery was formerly located as a pastor of one of the town churches.

Western Toothaker, owner and proprietor of Pleasant Island Camp, in the Lower Cupunnet, and who has been confined in the McCarly Hospital for the past 12 weeks with a badly broken leg, is now getting along finely, and hopes are long to try his luck on crutches.

He reports a very successful season at Pleasant Island, under the management of Mrs. Toothaker.

Captain P. C. Barker of Bemis and the Birchies, was brought down to Rumford last week and taken to the hospital, being ill with the prevailing influenza. He is getting along as well as can be expected.

The H. P. Cummings Construction Company, who have been working on the Rumford Falls Power Company development since June, 1916, are nearly through with the job, and are dismantling their immense construction outfit, shipping same to headquarters in Ware, Mass.

The great concrete dam and headworks are practically completed after many serious and vexatious delays on account of high water, and other unavoidable causes. But few people realize, in any degree, the magnitude of the job that is now about completed.

Sickness still seems to be very general in town, the hospitals being full, and the doctors well worn out with constant going. Among those who have met death from pneumonia as the result of influenza within the past few days are the wife and little two year old child of Alfred Langevin the truckman, Mr. Littlefield of the auto repair shop of Littlefield and Ingalls, the little seven months old child of Arthur Beaudette, and Mrs. Nathan Akers, wife of the postman. No relaxation of quarantine regulations has been thought of as yet by the health authorities, and will not be until the outlook throughout the town is much more encouraging than it is at the present writing.

Mrs. Martin L. Griffin, chairman of the Northern Oxford County Women's Liberty Loan Committee, gives as her last report: Buckfield, \$14,450; Canton, \$2,300; Dixfield, \$4,700; Hallowell, \$1,850; Peru, \$350; Roxbury, \$1,300; Rumford, \$1,250; Rumford Point, \$1,400; Rumford, \$13,500; total, \$41,100.

Rumford entered into a great celebration on Saturday evening as the result of the news that Germany had accepted President Wilson's peace terms.

Whistles were blown, bells rung, residences were illuminated, the band played, and all common devices for making a noise were used to notify the people of the glad news. The celebration started about 10:30 p. m., and did not cease until about two o'clock in the morning. We all wish that the news might have been of a sincere character and that the celebration could have been truly warranted.

Major Theodore Hawley is quite sick, and is expected to arrive in town soon.

This past week occurred the death of Mr. Franklin Martin, a life long resident of the town of Rumford. He had been ill for several weeks past from the complication of diseases. The funeral services were held in the open air on Sunday afternoon at the Rumford Point cemetery. Mr. Martin was 81 years of age.

ANDOVER

Henry Augustus Mills, who died in West Medford, Mass., Tuesday morning, Oct. 8, was a former resident of Andover. For many years he was one of the leading merchants of the town.

He was also interested in the insurance business, both in this State and in Massachusetts, where he had been living for the past ten years. He was ill only a few days, the end coming suddenly from hemorrhage of the throat.

He is survived by his wife, one daughter, Mrs. Susan Titus of West Medford, and one son, I. E. Mills of Andover, and a brother, Judge I. N. Mills of New York. He was 68 years of age. The remains were brought to Andover where the funeral was held at the home of his son, I. E. Mills, Friday morning. Rev. J. N. Atwood officiated. There was a great profusion of beautiful flowers. Interment was in the family lot at Woodlawn cemetery.

There are nearly one hundred cases of influenza in town.

John K. Hawley is very ill threatened with pneumonia.

George Thomas, who has been at the lakes guiding for several weeks, returned to Andover, Friday, where he is staying with his daughter, Mrs. Roger Thurston.

The young son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Parsons has been quite ill at the home of his grandparents, Lucien Akers and wife.

Mr. C. Robinson of Bangor was in town, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Newhall, who have spent several weeks in Andover, have returned to their home in Germantown, Pa.

James Lawrence Newton, son of the late George and Adeline Buchanan Newton, passed away Sunday afternoon at his home on Maple street of pneumonia following influenza. The deceased was nearly 39 years of age and leaves besides his wife, two young children, a son and daughter, and a mother, Mrs. Adelaide Newton, and one sister, Mrs. Frank Keith, of Andover. Mr. Newton was a member of Cabot Lodge, K. of P., a good citizen, a kind and loving husband and father, and will be greatly missed. The community extends sympathy to the sorrowing family. The funeral took place at Woodlawn cemetery, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. J. N. Atwood officiating.

The remains of Mrs. Harriet Akers, wife of Nathan Akers, who died at her home in Rumford, Friday afternoon of influenza, were brought to Andover, Monday for interment in Woodlawn cemetery. Mrs. Akers is survived by her husband, two daughters, Marjorie and Louise Akers, and a young son, Edward Lincoln, also a father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Learned, and three brothers, Sylvanus Learned of Andover, Henry Learned of Newry, and Webster Learned of Rumford, also two sisters, Mrs. George Kimball of Rumford Center and Flora Learned of this town. She possessed a sunny, loving disposition and was beloved by all who knew her. The family have the sympathy of the entire community in their great loss.

Charles Ripley from Rumford was in town, Monday.

Edwin and Alfred Morton shot a bear, which they had caught in a trap in Sidney Abbott's pasture the first of the week. This is the second bear that Edwin Morton has got this season.

Dr. Nile of Rumford was in town with Dr. Stanwood, Sunday, to see Clarence Newton.

Mrs. Dora Mills and daughter, Mrs. Susan Titus, were guests in the home of E. A. Thurston, Saturday. They returned to their home in West Medford, Mass., Monday.

Robert Thurston is very ill of influenza in Cornish, Me.

Clarence Newton, a cousin of James Newton, who died Sunday, passed away Tuesday morning of double pneumonia. Mr. Newton was a merchant in town and is survived by his wife and two sons. He was a member of Cabot Lodge, K. of P., and will be very much missed. He was a genial, kind hearted man and had many friends. The family have the sympathy of the community.

Try a W. S. S. with your lunch today. The after-effect is great (especially on the Kaiser).

WEST BETHEL. The sick people at this place are reported as to be some better.

In a summer of Northwest Bethel shot a bear quite recently, also Allison Brown of the bog.

John and Merle Swan of Bethel are abetting the schoolhouse here.

O. A. Buck of Swan's Hill is at this place, pressing hay.

age, was a Civil War Veteran, and for the past forty years has resided on the farm at Rumford Point where he died. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Ellen J. Hall of Rumford, and four children: Mrs. Annie Elliott of Rumford Center, Mrs. Mary Silver and Mrs. Leo J. Thurston of North Rumford, and John F. Martin, one of the selectmen of the town of Rumford.

WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Ricker of Bristol, N. H., who have been guests of Mrs. Ricker's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ricker, were called home Tuesday by a telegram saying that the following agent at the station was ill and he was needed to care for his work.

Mrs. Edwin H. Brown has returned home after spending two weeks with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Day and Mr. and Mrs. Quincy Day motored to Farmington, Sunday with George Jackson to visit Edwin R. Berry, who was foreman for several years in the factory of L. M. Mann & Son.

Ora Marston and Ralph Bacon, who had relapses of their illness and were dangerously ill Monday, are reported a little improved at this writing.

Chester H. Lane, Jr., has been quite ill for the past few days.

Among the new influenza patients are: George Devine, Mrs. George Buck and two children and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Haines and son, Raymond, and the family of Freeman L. Wyman, Beatrice Smith, one member of the family is very ill.

Schools, churches and all public gatherings are closed until the epidemic subsides.

Miss Alice Barden is at home from Waterville, as Colburn Classical Institute is closed.

Mary, daughter of Almer Mann, has chicken pox.

Miss Clara Bacon is at home from teaching at Farmington, called by the illness of her brother, Ralph.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving French of Newry have been at A. R. Tuell's on account of the illness of her mother and brother.

The family of A. M. Carter are ill from the epidemic.

Our village like others is having a great amount of sickness from colds, influenza and pneumonia. Dr. Staples, who has been very ill from pneumonia, is reported improving at this writing. Dr. Packard has been very busy, and Dr. O'Connor, an army physician from Augusta, has been working almost night and day during the past week. He is boarding at C. L. Ridlon's, and Mr. Ridlon takes him around in his car.

Two community nurses are convened at P. C. Mayhew's, and are doing what they can to relieve the overworked nurses in the afflicted families.

Among those reported very ill are: Ralph Bacon, Mrs. Adey Tuell and George Tuell. These who have been very ill and are reported somewhat improved are: Ora Marston, Mrs. Freeman Whitman, Mrs. Ellis Doble, Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth Curtis, Mrs. Sylvester Estes, O. A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Almon Eatery, P. C. Mayhew, and many others.

Mrs. Bessie Herick died at the home of her father, J. Millett Bryant, Thursday night from pneumonia. Besides her father and several brothers and sisters, she leaves two children, Ella and Charles Tamlin, children of a former marriage.

A little daughter was born Saturday, Oct. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth D. Curtis which has been given the name of Elnora May. Mrs. Curtis has been ill from influenza since the birth of the baby.

A son weighing 10½ pounds was born Oct. 6, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Curtis, who has been named Ernest James. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Ricker of Bristol, N. H., are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Ricker.

Mrs. Edwin H. Brown of Rumford is visiting Mr. Brown's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown. Mr. Brown also spent a few days here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wardwell and family have been visiting in Buckfield. W. M. Whitton is at the Central Maine General Hospital, where he underwent an operation for abscess of the jaw.

Dr. B. F. Bradbury of the state board of health was in town, Monday.

The remains of Mrs. Ann Ring, widow of Benjamin Ring, formerly of Greenwood, were brought here from Portland last week, and a funeral service held at the M. E. chapel, Rev. H. H. Hathaway officiating. Burial was in West Paris cemetery.

Maud Carter and Miss Getchell of Boston are at Dr. Packard's.

Miss Ella Curtis, who has been ill the past week, is a little better.

Mrs. George Devine and daughter, Louise, are visiting in Norway.

J. R. Tucker is ill from the prevailing epidemic.

H. H. Fifield has been ill, and the girl mill was closed Thursday.

Carl G. Emery is working in the office of the Paris Manufacturing Co. at Crystal, N. H.

Mrs. F. R. Briggs returned to Portland, Thursday after spending two weeks with her mother, Mrs. Sara Curtis.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith have been spending a few days at their camp in Upton.

Rev. A. Halls has attended three funerals the past week of Flann who have died from the prevailing disease.

Rev. and Mrs. H. A. Markley and Edward Stillwell were at the Markley farm, "Homes Acres," a few days last week to make the final arrangements for moving things and closing up, and were also in Auburn to arrange for goods to be sent to West Paris from Mrs. Markley's house in Auburn.

Word has been received that Lloyd P. Perry was killed in a railroad accident in Alliance, Neb., Sept. 10th. Lloyd was the son of James R. and Elizabeth Martin Perry, and was born Jan. 10, 1900, and they all made their home here for several years.

SOREHEAD

By G. E. Conkey

A few years ago, sorehead, as it is commonly called chicken pox, was restricted almost entirely to the southern states, but it has spread gradually until today it is a source of worry and loss to poultrymen throughout the whole country.

Even the best cared for flocks can never be considered immune because the disease is so highly contagious and there are so many ways in which it can be communicated from one yard to another.

Sorehead, or chicken pox, may well be classed as one of the most serious of all poultry diseases, while the disease is occasionally found in a very light form with only a few birds showing slight symptoms, the situation usually becomes more serious, a majority of the birds being affected and the whole flock being more or less demoralized for several weeks. Sorehead is frequently associated with roup and canker, and these complications are most fatal.

The exact nature of the germ causing the disease and its relation to roup and canker with which it is often complicated are points on which poultry authorities differ.

The important thing, however, is that chicken pox is highly contagious and readily spreads from one bird to another, or exhibition stock which is returned infected, sometimes introduces it into a flock. It may also be brought to the premises by pigeons flying from one yard to another, by sparrows or other birds.

Bites of flies and mosquitoes and punctures of ticks have been suggested as producing the disease, but probably puncture of the skin simply furnishes the germs a means of entrance. For the development of the germs, moisture is necessary hence the reason for the disease being more prevalent in wet weather. Here you see another good reason for avoiding damp and filthy houses.

When growing chicks are over-crowded in their coops or crowded into the corners at night becoming overheated and sweating and being later chilled when let into the cool morning air, they become very susceptible to sorehead. Half the trouble with this disease among chicks can be traced to the improper housing or handling of the birds at night.

Symptoms

Chicken pox symptoms are so well defined that they are readily recognized. The first indications are watery growths, or nodules on the comb, wattles or other unfeathered parts of the head. There may be no noticeable effect on the general health at this stage and sometimes the bird recovers in the course of a couple of weeks without treatment, the nodules drying up and falling off. Usually, however, the disease continues to develop, the eruptions becoming more numerous, sometimes extending to the body or even in rare cases to the legs.

The eyes may become affected and closed, so that the bird cannot see to eat. Canker often forms in the eye and about the mouth and rump very frequently develops in some form. Proper treatment is imperative if heavy loss is to be prevented, for with these bad complications, chances of recovery are small.

Prevention

The best preventive is avoiding conditions and circumstances known to be favorable for introducing chicken pox into a flock. Healthy birds like healthy humans are least liable to contract disease so keep up your flock's health. See that the housing is right, the quarters clean and sanitary, the ration well balanced and the feeding done in a way to encourage activity. Disinfect frequently and thoroughly with a good effective disinfectant. Spray the cracks and crevices of the house, purify the utensils and sprinkle the disinfectant about the runs. Avoid a dusty poultry house. Road oil or something similar keeps down the dust on a dirt floor. These alone, disinfectant and dust lay, have proved effective preventives in cases where the disease had been troublesome year after year.

Treatment

The best treatment is a combination of internal and external treatment, for in chicken pox the blood is affected and the eruptions require the application of some germicidal and healing agent. A good reliable chicken pox remedy is the first requisite. These, ready for use, can be bought on the market. If this is not to be had or until such preparation may be procured, place sulphur in the soft feed and apply an antiseptic wash or ointment to the sores or eruptions. Some poultrymen recommend removing the scales after softening them with applications of warm antiseptic solution, and then touching the raw places with the full strength disinfectant. Standard poultry disinfectants, sulphur ointments, carbolated vasoline, and other goods to be sent to West Paris from Mrs. Markley's house in Auburn.

Word has been received that Lloyd P. Perry was killed in a railroad accident in Alliance, Neb., Sept. 10th. Lloyd was the son of James R. and Elizabeth Martin Perry, and was born Jan. 10, 1900, and they all made their home here for several years.

Farms for Sale

150 ACRE FARM, cuts 50 tons hay, good orchard, good wood lot.

180 ACRE FARM, cuts 40 tons hay with lot of growing wood and timber.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 35 tons hay with large orchard of 450 trees.

100 ACRE FARM, cuts 20 tons hay, small orchard lot of growing wood and pine.

15 ACRE FARM, large poultry house, will keep two cows and horse.

100 ACRE FARM with good orchard, cuts 20 tons hay, good buildings, good location, prices reasonable.

For sale by
L. A. BROOKS
Real Est. Agent, SOUTH PARIS, ME.

BUSINESS CARDS
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AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
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Telephone Connection.

H. E. LITTLEFIELD,
AUTO AND HORSE LIVERY,
Day or Night Service,
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Successor to E. A. Smith
Dealer in
Furniture, Linoleums, etc., Picture
Frames, Mirrors, Glass, Mouldings,
Curtains, Fixtures.
Special attention given to undertaking.
Call 19-3.

HERBICK & PARK,
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ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,
NORWAY, MAINE.
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BETHEL, MAINE.
Marble & Granite * * * * * Workers.
Chaste Designs.
First-Class Workmanship.
Letters of inquiry promptly answered. See our prices.
Get our prices.
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MAINE
CENTRAL
RAILROAD

QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS,
MILL SITES, FARMS,
SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS
AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
make a change in location for a
new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED
WATER POWERS,
UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations
are invited and will receive attention
when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to
INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

er preparations of this nature are sometimes used locally. Where canker or roup develop, special treatment for these diseases with specific remedies must be given.

As in all contagious diseases, the sick birds should always be removed to separate quarters and everything done to keep the disease from spreading. Clean and disinfect the houses and runs from some germicidal and healing agent. A good reliable chicken pox remedy is the first requisite. These, ready for use, can be bought on the market. If this is not to be had or until such preparation may be procured, place sulphur in the soft feed and apply an antiseptic wash or ointment to the sores or eruptions. Some poultrymen recommend removing the scales after softening them with applications of warm antiseptic solution, and then touching the raw places with the full strength disinfectant. Standard poultry disinfectants, sulphur ointments, carbolated vasoline, and other goods to be sent to West Paris from Mrs. Markley's house in Auburn.

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READ
the
Advertisements

BEFORE Breakfast

The best time to get the full benefit of a laxative or cathartic medicine is before breakfast. That also stimulates the digestive organs, so this one will do, is to take a teaspoonful an hour before breakfast and drink a glass or two of water at the same time. The stomach is then entirely empty and the cleansing action of this good home remedy, the "L.P." Atwood Medicine will give you a fine appetite. Take another dose at bedtime with more water if you feel the need of greater action, as it does not over-stimulate the condition of the bowels. Prevent colds and rheumatic tendency with this money-saving remedy, the genuine "L.P." price 50 cents, made only by the L. P. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

1¢
AD
DOSE

POEMS WORTH READING

OUR FLAG

(Edward Everett)
When it comes back, as in God's
good time it will, it may come back
torn and faded, but it will not, it shall
not, return disgraced.
Just and blood may stain it, the iron
hall of the battle may mar its beau-
tiful banner, but Liberty and Justice
shall cling to its last shred.

SINCE HER LAD SAILLED

George B. Starr
Before he sailed away,
The stars of Europe seemed a thing
afar,
The stars of France were distant as a
star,
And then a wall came, and her boy, her
lad,
Stepped forth to join the columns
black and red.

Now near the light of Europe seems

Since her lad sailed away,
The stars of Europe seem a thing
afar,
The stars of France were distant as a
star,
And then a wall came, and her boy, her
lad,
Stepped forth to join the columns
black and red.

The narrow circle of one heart has

grown,
And made humanity's last hope its
own;
One soul awakened, measures up to
day—
Since her lad sailed away!

BUY A LIBERTY BOND

By Mary Christina Austin, Boston,
Mass.
Arise, ye sons of Liberty;
The time is drawing nigh
When every man of patriot mould
Must heed his Country's cry.

Our brothers in a foreign land

Are fighting for Freedom's cause;
Their daring deeds of bravery
Call forth rounds of applause.

They give their life for our defence

They strive to keep us free;
Shall we not help them with our mite
To trample tyranny?

Cold is the heart and loose the mind

And selfish is the slave,
Who will not lay a freeman's bent
Democracy to save.

JOHN JARVIS' SERMON

From a Post Reader's Transcript About
Half a Century Old—Originally Print-
ed in Harper's Bazar.

The minister sat, last night, says he,

"Don't be afraid of giving;
If your life ain't worth it to other folks,
Why, what's the use of it?"

And that's what I say to you, says I,

There's a fellow, the minister's son,
He'd sooner be a beggar than a slave;
A coat toward him, a dinner.

I tell you my minister's prime, he is,

But I couldn't quite defend him,
When I heard him a giving it right and
left.

Just who was hit by his sermon,

Of course there couldn't be no mistake
When he talked of long winded pray-
ers.

For Peter and Johnson they set and

worked
At every word he was saying.

And the minister he went on to say,

"There's various kinds o' cherties,
And religion's as good for every day
As it is to bring to meetin'."

I don't think much of a man that gives

The Lord's name at any possible;
And spends his time the fellow's work
in cherties and overcherties."

I guess that dose was bitter enough

For a man like Jones to swallow,
But I notice he didn't open his mouth,
Not once, after that, to bother.

Of course I said it quiet

On some one of that open talk
It's very refreshing diet.

The minister hit 'em every time,

And when he spoke of cherties,
And religion's as good for every day
As it is to bring to meetin'.

I couldn't help a wishin'

And a wishin' my wife, and, says I,
"That's you."

And I guess it set her thinkin'.

Says I to myself, that sermon's pat;

But man is a queer creation,
And I'm much afraid that most o' the
folks

Won't take the application.

Now if he had said a word about
My personal mode o' sinning,

I'd have gone to work to right myself,
And not set here a-grinin'.

Just then the minister says, says he:

"And now I've come to the fellows
Who've lost this shower by nain' their
friends

As sort o' moral umbrellas,
Go home," says he, "and find your
faults,

Instead of huntin' your brothers';
Go home," says he, "and wear the
cross

You've tried to fit for others."

My wife she nudged, and Brown he
winked,

And there was lots o' smilin',
And lot a lookin' at our pew;

It set my blood a-billin',
Says I to myself, our minister

Is gittin' a little better;
I'll tell him, when meetin' out, that I

Ain't at all that kind of a critter.

THE OLD CLOCK ON THE STAIRS

By Henry W. Langfellow
Somewhat back from the village street
Stands the old-fashioned country-seat.
Across its antique portico
Tall poplars reach their shadowy throw;
And from its station in the hall
An ancient timepiece says to all—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Half-way up the stairs it stands,
And points and beckons with its hands
From its case of massive oak,
Like a monk, who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs, and
With sorrowful voice to all who pass—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

By day its voice is low and light;
But in the silent dead of night,
Distinct as a passing footstep's fall,
It echoes along the vacant hall,
Along the ceiling, along the floor,
And seems to say, at each chamber-door,
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Through days of sorrow and of mirth,
Through days of death and days of
birth,
Through every swift vicissitude
Of cheerful thrice, unchanged it has
stood,
And as if, like God, it all things saw,
It calmly repeats those words of awe—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

In that mansion used to be
Free-hearted Hospitality;
His great fire up the chimney roared;
The stranger seated at his board;
But, like the skeleton at the feast,
That warning timepiece never ceased—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

There groups of merry children played,
Their youths and maidens dreaming
strayed,
O precious hours! O golden prime,
And effluence of love and time;
Even as a miser counts his gold,
Those hours the ancient timepiece told,
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

From that chamber, clothed in white,
The bride came forth on her wedding
night;
There, in that silent room below,
The dead lay in his shroud of snow;
And in the hush that followed the pray-
er,
Was heard the old clock on the stair—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

All scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead;
And when I ask, with throbs of pain,
"Ah! when shall they all meet again?"
As in the days long since gone by,
The ancient timepiece makes reply—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"

Never here, forever there,
Where all parting, pain, and care,
And death, and time shall disappear,
Forever there, but never here!
The language of Eternity
Speaks this taciturnly—
"Forever—never!
Never—forever!"



The Boy From Next Door

YOU used to see him swing gayly down the street, radiant with the vigor of his sturdy young manhood. One day he came home in khaki; then his father told you, with mingled pride and foreboding, that he had "gone across" with his regiment.

Yesterday his name was on the casualty list—"slightly wounded"—and your face grew grave as you thought of the sorrow and suspense of his father and mother.

From every city street, every village, every community, the boy next door has gone to war.

Think of these thousands of splendid young Americans, reared in comfort, peace, and security, now suddenly plunged into that roaring inferno of battle with the hardened horrors of a desperately determined foe.

What are you doing to help them?

What are you doing to arm and protect them, and bring them home in safety? Have you bought Liberty Bonds? Have you bought all you possibly can?

Has it occurred to you that one more Bond, bought with a little additional effort, may save the life of the boy from the next door?

Buy Another Bond!

THIS SPACE SUBSCRIBED TO WINNING THE WAR BY

IRVING L. CARVER

WAR NEWS DIGEST

Stories of Activities and Conditions Throughout the United States and on the Battle Fronts, from Washington, D. C.

ARMY REPAIRS RUN INTO HUGE FIGURES

Quartermaster General Is The Biggest Tailor And Cobbler In The World—Also Runs Great Laundry—Collecting Fruit Pitts and Nuts for Gas Mask Charcoal—United States Buys Cuban Sugar Crop for Equitable Distribution

(From Committee on Public Information)

Articles of wearing apparel to the number of 1,450,370 were repaired during July in the shops of various camps and cantonments of the United States army. In this total were 314,518 pairs of shoes, 48,892 hats, 65,411 sweaters, 97,500 coats, 269,976 pairs of breeches, 84,212 flannel shirts, 242,217 under-shirts, 308,523 pairs of drawers, 6,160 pairs of stockings, 20,667 pairs of leggings, 63,799 blankets, 764 sweaters and 47,966 other articles.

Besides being the biggest tailor and cobbler, the quartermaster general is probably also the operator of the great laundry on earth. During July there were handled in the laundries attached to the various camps and cantonments 9,769,170 pieces, including 2,930,917 garments for officers and enlisted men. The total revenue from these laundries was \$197,179.12.

One hundred of the 250 stations to be established for the assembling of fruit pits and nut shells which are to be converted into charcoal for gas masks have been designated by the Red Cross, which is in charge of the collections throughout the country.

Encouraging reports of collections already have been received in Washington. Girl scouts' headquarters announce that at one collection point two lit the girls from one troop which had been in the work for a short time brought in 1,000 pits, while another pair contributed 2,000 each.

baals of \$5.50 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Cuban ports. This purchase is made on behalf of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

The crop will begin to be available in December, and its division among the allies will be directed by the United States food administration. These arrangements will this year, as last, put an end to all speculation in sugar and assure an equitable distribution among all the allies and to our own consumers.

Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, acting surgeon general while General Gorgas is in France, has corrected a statement that the nursing needs of the army have already been met, and that 27,000 nurses have been enrolled by the Red Cross in response to the surgeon general's request for 25,000 graduate nurses by January 1, 1919.

General Richard says that 25,000 nurses must be obtained before the first of the year. More than 15,000 are now on the rolls of the army nurse corps, leaving 9,000 still to be found. General Richard estimates that before July 1, 1919, 50,000 nurses will be required. Thus in less than a year 35,000 nurses must step forward, General Richard points out, to meet the need.

To meet the growing interest in the public health nurse as a factor in saving the lives of babies and in keeping the health of the American population back of the lines up to standard, the children's bureau of the United States department of labor has just published a pamphlet on "The Public Health Nurse; How She Helps to Keep Our Babies Well." This pamphlet was prepared by Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health at Yale university. It has been sent to the state child welfare chairman of the council of national defense for the information of communities that are engaged in the children's year campaign to save 100,000 babies.

The national organization for public health nurses has suggested that the state council of national defense should engage a supervisor of nurses who shall keep up the standard of public health nursing in the state and especially shall keep in touch with those nurses who are provided with only the emergency equipment of the few weeks' campaign. Fresh milk will be supplied to 20,000 sick and wounded soldiers in France by 1,000 cows which the French government has agreed to loan to the American Red Cross. It is announced by that organization. With these cows the Red Cross will establish a model experimental dairy plant at the largest American army hospital in France. An appropriation of \$4,000 has been made for the installation of the plant. As the

dairy will be operated by convalescent soldiers the cost of maintenance will be comparatively small.

There would seem to be little, if any, connection between the problem of supplying General Pershing with artillery ammunition and that of furnishing Tusculum, Ala., with better milk. Actually, however, the relation of one to the other is so real and intimate that the chief ordinance of the United States war department has approved plans whereby not only Tusculum, but also dozens of other cities and towns where ordnance material is manufactured, will get better milk and better living conditions generally. It has been found that where living conditions are bad and housing provisions inadequate, ordnance workers become discontented and production lags.

Tusculum, Sheffield and Florence, Ala., contain the employees of the three great government nitrate plants located in the vicinity of Milledgeville. Like most small towns suddenly required by the present war to accommodate huge ordnance enterprises planted in their midst, these three communities were wholly unable to afford proper housing, and conditions rapidly got beyond control. The better and more desirable of the workers, with their families, grew restless. A transformation is now in progress under direction of the community organizations branch. Vice centers have been eradicated, the sale of liquor has been placed under rigid control. A public market has been established for the three towns. Here farmers from the surrounding districts take their products and dispose of them to representatives of the ordnance plants. Wagons of the ordnance department then cart the produce to the plants and sell it at cost to the workers.

Central bureaus for these three towns have undertaken the housing problem. Parks and playgrounds are being planned for the workers and their families. The communities themselves have been awakened to the significant part which such improvements play in the business of making munitions and of winning the war.

Statistics gathered under direction of Brig. Gen. H. E. Wood, acting quartermaster general of the army, show that the cost of equipping and maintaining a soldier overseas is \$123.47 a year. To equip and maintain a soldier in the United States costs \$127.73 a year. Substitutes, figured at 60 cents a day, amounts to \$201.55 per annum overseas; figured at 30 cents a day in the United States, it amounts to \$109.90 per annum. The cost of the initial equipment for the soldier the first year in the United States is \$118.39. The cost of the full

GILDED

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Springer, Mrs. Alice Marr and George Sawyer of Portland have been spending several days at their cottage here. The trip was made by auto.

Dellison Conroy is confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. Bertha McKinnon and Mrs. S. B. Atkinson have completed their duties at Brown's boarding house and returned to their home in Groveton, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Losier of Berlin, N. H., are spending a few days with his brother, Larry Losier.

Mrs. Clyde Corey of Bath is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Wright.

The village schools have been closed on account of the prevailing epidemic. Herbert Wheeler is ill with pneumonia. His brother-in-law, B. E. Harriman, of Gorham, N. H., is caring for him.

Mr. and Mrs. William Reynolds of Berlin, N. H., are working at Brown's boarding house.

Grover Griffin has gone to the St. Louis Hospital in Berlin, N. H., for treatment.

Mrs. J. E. Richardson and son, Carl, have been confined to their home with the influenza.

Miss Lulu Elliott has returned to her home in Berlin, N. H.

Mrs. Annie Sheridan and daughters, Madeline and Emma, and Katherine Donnelly of Berlin, N. H., were guests at Mrs. J. E. Richardson's last Wednesday.

NORTH NEWRY

Fred Sawyer and family of Lewiston were week and guests of his sister, Mrs. H. H. Hanscomb.

Merton Kilgore and family from Portland are spending a few days at B. W. Kilgore's.

Miss Carrie Wright is at home for a short visit, as the schools at Machias are closed for an indefinite period.

P. Percy Flint and family called at L. E. Wright's Sunday P. M.

Miss Mildred Driscoll spent the week end at W. B. Wright's.

Frank Chapman of West Bethel was in this place, Sunday.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE GENERATION

For many generations we have had various ailments and diseases necessary to endure them. But who from the age of account have taken intelligent care of the foundation of which is infancy.

There is now in progress a vast awakening which will result in the prevention of sickness by giving the babies perfect health. There is great intelligent study of the subject and the chief cause of troubles.

It is no longer excusable for a mother to say, "My mother raised me in this way, and she never opened down in winter, nor thought any to bathe a baby daily, and ways fed them everything she had."

Within the last decade we have discovered that the digestive which acts on starches is never in a child under two. Not this fact or not hearing it, have fed large quantities of foods to infants only a few months. This practice is almost the cause of the cholera infantum seen during the second summer of this it is that the child who so food but clean milk the feed and no starchy foods the second experiences any of the which we have so long believed child must endure during his lifetime.

"What is the reason that teeth always makes a baby's asked a young mother of an old."

It is all due to errors in diet.

The United States war industries board has announced that agricultural periodicals must reduce their consumption of print paper 15 per cent under regulations for the conservation of paper adopted by that board. The regulations were to become effective October 1, 1918.

A committee of publishers recommended the use of lighter body paper; discontinuance of subscriptions in arrears; free exchanges to be cut off and free copies to advertisers and advertising agencies to be restricted; abandonment of sales at nominal or exceedingly low prices; of prize contests for subscriptions and special or holiday numbers except such as have been regularly issued in the past.

Establishment of new papers during the war is to be prohibited unless the necessity for them can be shown, and combinations of two or more agricultural periodicals must be reported to the pulp and paper section of the war industries board for a ruling as to paper tenage that will be allowed.

The bureau of animal industry of the United States department of agriculture has just issued a list of all the dairy herds in the United States. On July 1, 1918, had been officially accredited as free from tuberculosis or that had successfully passed one test with a view to certification. Copies of the list are furnished to state and municipal officials and private persons.

Certificates of freedom from tuberculosis are soon to be issued by the bureau of animal industry to all owners of accredited herds.

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A umn Dedicated to Mothers as they join Home Circle at Eve Tide.

PLAYIN' HIDE 'N SE

Guy Seely

Little Baby Buntin' is three today, A-complin' and a-cillin' for her for to play. At hide'n seek around the room behind the chair. Is Baby Buntin' hidin' with a o' yeller hair. A hangin' down 'er pretty eyes a-shinin' bright. Like the stars up in the can. God He spreads at night.

My Baby Buntin' laughs and rolls from me in fun. To let me know that now her game has just begun. I pretend to try 'n' catch her, steal a happy kiss. And try to grab her in my somehow always miss. Till after while I grab 'er up 'er to my breast; She cuddles down her curly stop awhile an' rest.

As I hold my pretty baby an' close 'er eyes. To go to sleep and dream the that's set down from the I wonder if her little feet will on through life. An' miss the thorns and briars and care and strife— If her journey will be pleasant, 'posies 'long the way. Like God has got 'em showered her pathway of today. Ed Bud, Ill.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE GENERATION

For many generations we have had various ailments and diseases necessary to endure them. But who from the age of account have taken intelligent care of the foundation of which is infancy.

There is now in progress a vast awakening which will result in the prevention of sickness by giving the babies perfect health. There is great intelligent study of the subject and the chief cause of troubles.

It is no longer excusable for a mother to say, "My mother raised me in this way, and she never opened down in winter, nor thought any to bathe a baby daily, and ways fed them everything she had."

Within the last decade we have discovered that the digestive which acts on starches is never in a child under two. Not this fact or not hearing it, have fed large quantities of foods to infants only a few months. This practice is almost the cause of the cholera infantum seen during the second summer of this it is that the child who so food but clean milk the feed and no starchy foods the second experiences any of the which we have so long believed child must endure during his lifetime.

"What is the reason that teeth always makes a baby's asked a young mother of an old."

It is all due to errors in diet.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch K. Own Experience

Providence, R. I.—"I was down in health, was nervous, had aches, and I was tired."

"I was tired, nervous, had aches, and I was tired."

"I was tired, nervous, had aches, and I was tired."

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"I was tired, nervous, had aches, and I was tired."

"I was tired, nervous, had aches, and I was tired."

THE HOME CIRCLE

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

PLAYIN' HIDE 'N SEEK.

Guy Seely
Little Baby Buntin' is three years old today.
A rompin' and a-callin' for her pappy for to play.
At hide'n seek around the room 'n there behind the chair
Is Baby Buntin' hidin' with 'er wealth o' yeller hair.
A hangin' down 'er pretty face, her eyes a-shinin' bright
Like the stars up in the canopy that God He spreads at night.

My Baby Buntin' laughs and runs away from me in fun
To let me know that now for sure the game has just begun.
I pretend to try an' catch her for to steal a happy kiss,
And try to grab her in my arms, but somehow always miss,
Till after while I grab 'er up and take 'er to my breast;
She cuddles down her curly head to stop awhile an' rest.

As I hold my pretty baby an' see her close 'er eyes
To go to sleep and dream the dreams that's sent down from the skies,
I wonder if her little feet will toddle on through life
An' miss the thorns and briars of pain and care and strife—
If her journey will be pleasant, with posies 'long the way
Like God has got 'em showered along her pathway of today.

Ed Bud, III.

A PRACTICAL WAY TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NEXT GENERATION

For many generations we have suffered various ailments and thought it necessary to endure them. Even those who from the age of accountability have taken intelligent care of their bodies often suffer much from physical ills, the foundation of which was laid to infancy.

There is now in progress a national awakening which will result in a movement for the prevention of future sickness by giving the babies of today perfect health. There is great need for intelligent study of the subject. Ignorance is the chief cause of all our troubles.

It is no longer excusable for a woman to say, "My mother raised a large family and she never opened the windows in winter, nor thought it necessary to bathe a baby daily, and she raised them everything they wanted."

Within the last decade scientists have discovered that the digestive juices which act on starches is never present in a child under two. Not knowing this fact or not heeding it, mothers have fed large quantities of starchy foods to infants only a few months old. This practice is almost the invariable cause of the cholera infantum so common during the second summer. Certain it is that the child who is given no food but clean milk the first year and no starchy foods the second, will not experience any of the illnesses which we have so long believed the child must endure during his second summer.

"What is the reason that cutting teeth always makes a baby sick?" asked a young mother of an old doctor. "It is all due to errors in diet," was the reply.

HOW TO AVOID BACKACHE AND NERVOUSNESS

Told by Mrs. Lynch From Own Experience.

Providence, R. I.—"I was all run down in health, was nervous, had backaches, my back ached all the time. I was tired and had no ambition for anything. I had taken a number of medicines which did me no good. One day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for women, so I tried it. My nervousness and backache and headache disappeared. I gained in weight and feel fine, so I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any woman who is suffering as I was."—Mrs. ADRIENNE H. LYNCH, 100 Plain St., Providence, R. I.

Backache and nervousness are symptoms or nature's warnings, which indicate a functional disturbance or an unhealthy condition which often develops into a more serious ailment. Women in this condition should not continue to drag along without help, but profit by Mrs. Lynch's experience, and try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—and for special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

SAVE YOURSELF FROM INFLUENZA

If you are "run down" or out of condition, if sluggish bowels have allowed poisonous impurities to accumulate in your system you are certain to suffer severely with the grip. Dr. True's Elixir, the famous household remedy of 67 years' reputation, will ward off the grip entirely or make an attack light and easily thrown off. Why? Because Dr. True's Elixir is a vegetable tonic that puts the system in good condition, prevents and relieves constipation, stimulates the appetite and strengthens the digestive powers. It can do no harm because it contains no mineral drugs. All purely vegetable. A tonic—not a stimulant. No reaction. Ask your druggist for it, or write Dr. J. E. True & Co., Auburn, Me.—Advertisement.

WIREWORMS

Their Control by Crop Rotation

Among the many inquiries received by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station are frequently letters expressing discouragement because of the prevalence of wireworms. Often total losses occur when corn or potatoes are planted the first year after breaking old sod land and much loss occurs annually in reduced yields which is directly attributable to this pest. It is the purpose of this letter to discuss some principles in handling lands which will at once maintain the fertility of the soil and control one of the worst ground inhabiting insects affecting Maine agriculture, the wireworms.

"Wireworms" is the common name for a number of species of insects which inhabit the ground in their immature or larval stages. In this larval stage they are one-half to one inch long with a wiry, cylindrical, tough, waxy brown, shining body. They acquire somewhat sideways when picked up and when uncovered in the soil attempt to hove back through the ground into which they disappear very rapidly. They should not be confused with the "millipedes" which are about the same size, have many legs along the under side, are a darker brown and curl up in a ring when disturbed. Millipedes are more often under boards whereas wireworms always live in the ground. The wireworms live during 5 years in the soil all the while feeding upon the roots of grasses and weeds. As eggs are laid each year there are always at least 3 generations resident in the sod lands at one time. As a generation reaches a mature condition each individual constructs an earthen cell in which it lies dormant from August of one year to June of the next while they "change over" to a dark, slender beetle. These adult "click-beetles" select old hay fields in the old meadow lands and old hay fields from which the wireworms develop. This latter point should be borne in mind, that the natural breeding place of wireworms is the old meadows and old hay fields that have not recently produced a cultivated crop. If then, these fields can be made unacceptable to the adult beetle so will not lay eggs in that field but in other more natural locations. How can we make these fields unsuitable to the wireworm adult egg-layer?

Obviously it is easily camouflaged by putting in another crop so unlike hay that the adults do not lay eggs there. Let us take several pieces of land and practice a cropping system that will include not more than 2 years in sod for a single piece of land and during the other years growing a small grain, clover and a cultivated crop. What effect does this cropping system have on the wireworm? In the first place the crops have made the land unsuitable for the adults to lay eggs in and no new generations have developed while each year the real root wireworms have reached a mature condition, have "changed over" to beetles and have down away. So that eventually the land has become comparatively free from a pest which was formerly a serious check to cultivated plants. It is possible that a second year in sod may induce a few females to lay eggs in the grass land but in any case this will represent but one generation of wireworms whereas ordinary sod land always has at least three. From the standpoint of systematic wireworm control there is no process any more effective than crop rotation although fall plowing greatly reduced the number of individuals. Fall plowing reduces the number of wireworms in the soil, crop rotation prevents any more from getting in.

One should not be deceived because he sometimes gets a good stand of corn in spite of wireworm attack. It is not unusual for a spring wireworm attack to be succeeded by a fairly good growth during a particularly favorable summer, and early fall. But in this latitude one cannot trust that the climate will be favorable. It is too much of a gamble and that is exactly where wireworms become especially important under Maine conditions. A spring setback to corn due to wireworm attack will not only materially reduce the yield but it may prove disastrous to the entire investment. As regards yield and wireworms, one should not forget that it is the number of filled out grains on the cob which count up the bushels of the yield and that a plant cannot produce a maximum of wireworms and grain at the same time.

Chas. D. Woods, Director.

CANTON

GEORGE FRANKLIN TOWLE

George Franklin Towle, one of Canton's aged and esteemed residents, passed away Tuesday forenoon, after an illness of about four weeks.

Mr. Towle was born in Gardiner, March 30, 1834. He was the son of John Towle and Electa Rankin Towle, to whom was born a large family of children, Mr. Towle being the last to pass away. In early life he became interested in music, his choice of instruments being the violin. In 1858 he settled in Canton to engage in his profession. In 1859 he enlisted for service in the Civil War, being a member of the Second Maine Cavalry, Company F. He was mustered out in December, 1865. The following April, 1866, he married Miss Rebecca DeCoster of Canton. To Mr. and Mrs. Towle one daughter, Georgiana Towle, was born, who became the wife of Curtis E. Adkins of Amesbury, Mass., and her parents went to that place to make their home with her. Mrs. Adkins passed away soon after a daughter, Georgiana Beatrice, was born and her parents moved to Auburn. They remained there four years, Mrs. Towle passing away in that city. Mr. Towle then moved back to Canton and later married Mrs. Alma Rowe of North Turner and his declining years have been pleasantly spent in the home he built before his removal to Amesbury. Canton has thus been his home the greater part of the time for the last half century.

For many years he was engaged in furnishing music for parties and in teaching dancing and deportment. He organized an orchestra in 1867, which was composed of Geo. F. Towle, first violin; J. Madison Ludden, clarinet; John W. Thompson, cornet; Philo Peabody, bass. Later Dr. M. Foster took Mr. Peabody's place in the orchestra. Other orchestra members were: Chas. F. Oldham, Wm. A. Lucas and Fred J. Parsons. This orchestra furnished music for many years over a large territory.

Mr. Towle was an honored member of Whitby Lodge, No. 167, F. & A. M.; Evergreen Chapter, No. 24, O. E. S.; John A. Hodge Post, No. 71, O. E. R.; and an honorary member of John A. Hodge Relief Corps of Canton; Amherst, Regent Royal Arch Chapter of Livermore Falls; DePaul Council, No. 17, and Palgrim Commandery, No. 19; Knight Templars of Farmington.

Mr. Towle is survived by his wife and granddaughter, Miss Georgiana B. Adkins, who recently enjoyed a visit with him before his last illness, also two nieces, Mrs. Emma Bachelder of Gardiner and Mrs. Ella Fhey of Lewiston and one nephew, Charles Towle. The funeral was held Friday at one o'clock. The floral tributes were the old meadows and old hay fields that have not recently produced a cultivated crop. If then, these fields can be made unacceptable to the adult beetle so will not lay eggs in that field but in other more natural locations. How can we make these fields unsuitable to the wireworm adult egg-layer?

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The sad news of the death of Mrs. Gerold Hensley at a hospital at Chelsea, Mass., has been received by Canton friends. Mrs. Hensley died of pneumonia. She applied to the pulpit of the United Baptist church at this place for three months last year and made many friends.

Dr. K. Hollis is able to be out, after his severe sickness.

News has been received of the serious illness of Thos Woodward at a training camp in Mississippi. The message said he was critically ill with pneumonia, but everything possible was being done for him.

The funeral of Mrs. Gladys Waite Russell was held from the home of Mrs. Hensley at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The floral tributes were in profusion and very lovely and included pieces from the Universalist Circle, Ponemah Rebekah Lodge, Canton Grange, post office employees and the Universalist Sunday school. The bearers were her brother, Nathan B. Waite, two nephews, Oswald B. Waite and Will T. Waite, and cousin, Dr. Roland Waite of Livermore Falls. Among those from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Waite of Portland, Dr. and Mrs. Roland Waite of Livermore Falls, Mr. and Mrs. E. Field of Bath, Ned M. Russell of Medford, Mass., Mr. and Mrs. Abbott A. Russell of Poland, and John Russell and son, Dana, of Paris.

Harold Bolster Gilbert and Jessie Evelyn Reed were united in marriage last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert, Rev. A. A. Blair of Liv-

BLUE STORES

We've Often Been Asked

"Why do you sell both ready-made and tailored-to-order clothes?"

Our answer is that we are to please ALL our patrons and that is why.

Ed. V. Price & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS

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A. B. Kirschbaum & Co.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES

Philadelphia

Still 100 Per Cent All Wool Clothes.

Our new showing for Autumn and Winter awaits your approval.

PRICES ARE REASONABLE.

SEE US SOON

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

Bargains

IN

Women's Button Boots

We have a lot of women's button boots, which are being sold at bargain prices.

LOT NO. 1.

200 Pairs. A mixed lot Patent Leather, Gun Metal and Vici Kid. These boots would cost to-day 6.00 and 6.50. Our price now is \$4.00.

LOT NO. 2.

150 Pairs of Gun Metal, button, worth 4.50. Our price now is \$3.00. It is a good time to buy shoes now, they will be higher.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 38-2

NORWAY,

MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

Are you saving To help win the War?

Buy U. S. Treasury Thrift Stamps at 25c. Each stamp is part-payment toward a \$5.00 Government bond (the "War Savings Stamp") bearing 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly.

Ask your Postmaster

Inserted through courtesy of Ira C. Jordan.

ermore Falls efficiently.

W. A. Reynolds and wife are recovering from a severe illness.

Kenneth, Clayton and Hazel Morrow are all very ill with the prevailing distemper.

Miss Ellen Hodge has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gonyea of Dixfield.

Warren Whitcomb has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Marco Lavergne.

Sherman Dillon has been home from New York on a short furlough.

Mr. John P. Swasey has been called to Montreal by the death of her brother, Randolph Hersey. Mr. Hersey was a native of Canton and was 89 years of age. He was the son of John and Mary Holland Hersey and was born in the house now owned by A. K. Foster and son. He is survived by several children, one brother, Philo Hersey of San Jose, California, and two sisters, Mrs. Swasey of Canton and Mrs. Mary Holland of San Diego, Cal. He was well known in Canton, where he frequently visited.

Clare and Arthur Johnson are able to be out after their illness.

Canton celebrated the good war news with the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles, firing guns and the beating of drums, Sunday morning.

A. A. Childs lost a valuable cat last week.

Mrs. Katherine York is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor of Auburn have been guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain.

John Smith is visiting his mother in Westbrook.

H. P. Richardson was at Lewiston, Saturday.

Herman Tirrell is improving in health.

Kenneth Morrow, the five year old son of Ray K. Morrow and Edna Seger Morrow, passed away early Monday morning with pneumonia. He is survived by his parents, one brother, Clayton, and three sisters, Hazel, Avis and Irene.

Mrs. Lucy E. Spaulding is ill.

Burton DeCoster of Hartford, the eleven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lester DeCoster, has passed away with pneumonia.

News has been received that Miss Helen Seike, who recently went to Pennsylvania to train for a nurse, is ill with influenza.

Mrs. Frank Romano is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gammon of Hartford welcomed a 15 pound son at their home, Sunday night.

RUMFORD POINT

Died Oct. 16, Franklin Martin, aged 81 years. Mr. Martin was born and has always lived in this neighborhood. He was a good townsman and a much respected citizen.

A. M. Daniels of Paris Hill was in town, Friday, buying stock.

John Elliott is threshing beans for the farmers in this section.

Miss Raula White is spending her vacation at Hop City.

George Mace has gone into the woods for Baker Thurstion near Errol, N. H.

Gray Hair

Turns Black

A preparation for turning gray hair black, which is sold in bottles of 25c and 50c. It is made in the U. S. A. and is the best.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Continued from page 1.

United States Steel Corporation. The company, in former years has been considered a "stand-patter" upon the labor question, and its new move in conceding its employees a right hour instead of a ten hour day is to be regarded as a conversion of the corporation to the rights of labor and humanity. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—also a hard nut to crack, is likewise operating on the eight hour plan.

Radical methods of Government labor conditions, operating principally through the War Labor Board, have been instrumental in converting some of the glory and Rockefeller's that they used to "watch their step" to keep in pace with new industrial conditions.

AMERICAN DOLLARS IN SPAIN

American dollars are at a heavy discount in Spain and a number of other foreign countries. Spanish banks have refused to extend credit to importers of the United States. Spain's attitude in putting the United States on a basis where it even looks upon American securities is not at all flattering; but this is only one phase of some of the large and complicated questions in international exchange. Americans have a notion that they must have Spanish olive oil and things of that kind which can just as well be produced in California and other parts of the United States. While the tariff habit is being cultivated in as many different directions the public ought not to neglect the opportunity of holding down on the consumption of imported goods. This is one way to help support the credit of the United States and the policy will furnish a very effective answer to such countries as Spain that are showing so much aloofness for our American money.

THE AIRPLANE DISAPPOINTMENT

The American people have been putting up their money at a rate that has surprised even themselves. There is no limit to what they will do to support the Government in war time. But, now that it has been pointed out that from seven to eight months have been lost in airplane production, it is not surprising that there is a good deal of bitter disappointment. It is suggested that in more money we lost half a billion dollars in airplane miscalculation, and one of the leading newspapers of the country comments that "we have not so many half billions to blow in as we thought we had a year ago."

THE VALUE OF LIBERTY BONDS

The first Liberty bonds are now at a premium of more than two per cent, notwithstanding the fact that they bear but three and a half per cent interest. The third Liberty bonds bear four and a quarter per cent interest and sell at a discount of nearly five per cent. The reason is all found to be in exceptions from income tax—the first bonds being exempt from all income tax, while the third are exempt only from the normal tax, but subject to the surtax.

CHRISTMAS PARCELS FOR "OVER THERE"

Continued from page 1.

2. The parcels must bear the name and address of the sender in the upper left corner of the address side and be addressed in the following manner:

(a) Name of addressee in full together with his rank or rating.

(b) The designation of vessel or station or naval base to which address is attached.

(c) "Care of Supply Officer, Fleet Supply Base, 20th St. and 34 Ave. South Terminal Station, Brooklyn, New York."

(d) The words "Christmas Box" or "Christmas Parcel."

3. Parcels addressed and prepared in accordance with the foregoing will be chargeable with postage at the fourth class or parcel-post rate rate applicable between post office where mailed and Brooklyn, New York.

4. No perishable food products other than those packed in the containers should be included in Christmas parcels.

5. Parcels may have inscriptions such as "From me to my dear old Christmas," "Merry Christmas," "Happy New Year," "With Best Wishes" and the like; also the names and quantities of articles enclosed to go with each other marks or words as may be necessary "for purposes of description" of the articles.

6. Christmas parcels for naval officers and men should be not sent as soon as possible as to reach South Terminal Station not later than November 15.

WSS

OXFORD COUNTY DRAFT NOTES

Ten men have been called by the local board according to instructions to central Oct. 15 for the University of Maine, where a course will be given for auto mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians, gas engine men, and machinists. The men called for physical examination are:

Herbert P. Grant, Rumford.
Vincent Megard, Rumford.
Benjamin Elmer Pratt, Rumford.
Arthur J. Boyle, Rumford.
Martin J. Curran, Mexico.
Dana W. Russell, East Peru.
Harold A. Campbell, South Paris.
Drew T. Stearns, Hebron.
Bernard L. Jenkins, Peru.
Neil Allen Nolan, Rumford.
Joseph W. McCleary, Rumford.
George G. Glover, Hebron.

Maine is called upon to furnish 710 men for general military service, who are to report at Fort Williams, Portland harbor, during the five-day period beginning Oct. 21. Of this number the Oxford County board must furnish 28.

The men who will be summoned under this call, the exact day for which is not yet fixed, are as follows:

Donald Curtis Bonney, Canton.
Adelard Cayer, Rumford.
Nathaniel Lewis, Kears Falls.
Ralph Wesley Mason, Kears Falls.
Charles Irving Smith, Norway.
William Hugh Shand, Rumford.
Walter Carver True, East Dixfield.
Charles M. Walte, Rumford.
Thomas Elias Harlow, Dixfield.
Adelard Touchette, Roxbury.
Harold A. Gove, Rumford.
Lester Maurice Burhoe, Bethel.
Otis Lee Abbott, Upton.
Horatio McKinley Killguswood, Dixfield.

Ernest Boyd Freeman, Ridgelyville.
Bert L. Bennett, Oilead.
Lewis Elliott Eaton, Bryant's Pond.
Harold Edison Stacy, Kears Falls.
Elwin Woodman, Dixfield.
Thomas Albert White, Mexico.
Raymond James Bonney, Groveton.
Paul Sals, Rumford.

Maurice Perry Emerson, Bridgton H. F. D.
Philip Merrill Plunkham, West Peru.
Hector Fortier, Rumford.
George H. Walker, Brownfield.
Edmond Barker, Rumford.
Ewen Urie Cameron, Westworth Lovell, N. H.

Joseph Mitchell, Rumford.
Edward Joseph Casey, Houghton.

Philip Harry Marx and Charles Melton LeCourse, both of Rumford, started Tuesday for Camp Lee, Va., for training, entering the service by special induction.

According to instructions sent out from the office of Adjutant General Presson, the present number of Maine, physical examination of registrants must be continued notwithstanding the prevalence of influenza. His reply to inquiries is: "Urgent need of available men necessitates continuance of physical examinations. Would suggest that men be called in groups of not more than 15 at stated intervals during the day. Calls should be issued for men to report at such hours daily as will not assemble another group until the examination of the preceding group is completed."

SEPTEMBER REGISTRANTS CLASSIFIED

The following registrants between the ages of 18 and 34 who enrolled in September, have been placed in Class I as their questionnaires carried no exemption claims. Physical examinations will commence soon and from the list, will be selected quotas to meet the next few calls. The dates for examination have not been set, owing to the influenza, which is spreading over Oxford County:

William Martin Eastman, Andover.
Allen Herbert Kendall, North Bethel.
Allen Ceylon McKee, Bethel.
Lester Robert Kenna, North Bethel.
Ray Sherman Williams, Bethel.
Floyd Elliott Goodridge, Bethel.
Ludis Elliott Bates, Bethel.
Harry Carpenter Brown, Bethel.
Lewell Alvin Burdham, West Bethel.
Paul Barker Head, Bethel.
Archie Oskende Beck, Bethel.
Gerrit Lewis Abbott, West Bethel.
Robert Deuster Hastings, Bethel.
Robert William Farwell, Bethel.
Walter Ellsworth Martin, Bethel.
Irving Lee Carter, Bethel.
Gay Weston Wiley, Bethel.
Leroy Arden Larr, Bethel.
Ray Walton Davis, Bethel.
Lloyd Greenland Dunn, Hyron.
Robert Clement Taylor, Hyron.
Lewell David Brown, Hyron.
Henry Lester Parker, Buckfield.
Ludwig Harold Parker, Buckfield.
Henry Franklin Warren, Buckfield.
Frank Perry, Buckfield.
Lewell Jefferson Russell, Buckfield.
Harry Thomas Hall, Buckfield.
Joseph Grant Keene, Buckfield.
Joseph Madrie Melvin, East Brownfield.
Bennett Weston, East Brownfield.
Austin Blake, Brownfield.
Percy Wilkins Bennett, East Brownfield.
Howard Wilfred Boynton, Brownfield.

Ben Harris Blake, Brownfield.
Percy Nelson Wentworth, East Brownfield.
Thomas Alfred Cole, East Brownfield.
Shirley Wilfred Brown, East Brownfield.

Carroll Lee Bean, Brownfield.
Charles Henry Baker, Brownfield.
Earl Raymond Johnson, Brownfield.
Manilla Fordyce Whitney, East Brownfield.

Elmore Malory Walker, East Brownfield.
Arthur Lee Buck, Bryant's Pond.
George Ellsworth Knight, Bryant's Pond.

Archie Harvey Parnum, Bryant's Pond.
Ralph Wedgewood Chase, Bryant's Pond.
Orlan Velmore York, Bryant's Pond.

Chase Roger Lippin, Bryant's Pond.
Harry Freeland Noyes, Bryant's Pond.
Charles Pitts Thurston, Bryant's Pond.

Gerald Nelson Benson, Bryant's Pond.
Earl Albert Buck, Bryant's Pond.
Willie Edgar Morgan, Bryant's Pond.

Harold Eugene Ring, Bryant's Pond.
Robert Clyde Dunham, Bryant's Pond.
Jay Warren Bryant, Canton.

Clara Bertrand Ludden, Canton.
John Alton Tyler, Canton.
Arthur Edward Westgate, Canton.

Floyd Alerie Hines, Canton.
Ansel Staples Ellis, Canton.
Ralph Cameron Richardson, Denmark.

Charles Owen Ward, Denmark.
Geylon Day Emery, Denmark.
Arthur James Doyle, Dover, N. H.

Wallace Edwin Abbott, Dover, N. H.
Everett Kendall Foster, Dixfield.
Charles Noble Brown, Dixfield.

Charles Maurice Easter, Dixfield.
George Morton Jones, Dixfield.
Harold Granville Child, Dixfield.

Vernon Warren Staples, Dixfield.
Harry Daniel Ford, East Dixfield.
Floyd Lyle Holman, Dixfield.

Henry Holman Harlow, Dixfield.
Harris Selby Holman, Dixfield.
William Fred Bird, Dixfield.

Bert Allen Ford, East Dixfield.
Eliska Carroll Berry, Dixfield.
Bernard Lee Jenkins, Dixfield.

Carl Edward Smith, Dixfield.
Walter Lee Charles, West Fryeburg.
John Elgin Stevens, North Fryeburg.

Henry Robert Gray, Fryeburg.
Henry Philip Elia, Fryeburg.
Earl Olendon Harriman, North Fryeburg.

Merle Griffith Abbott, Fryeburg.
James Harry Kinsman, Fryeburg.
Louis Charles, West Fryeburg.

Granville Herbert Heath, North Fryeburg.
William Leon Rogers, Fryeburg.
Harold Rexford Thurston, North Fryeburg.

Lester Arnel Bradeen, Frye.
Arthur Green Shurtleff, Frye.
Alvah Benjamin Rich, Frye.

Ray Elwyn Philbrick, Frye.
George Oren Burgess, Frye.
Arnold M. Shattree, Frye.

Nathaniel Taylor, Frye.
Albert Immanuel Bennett, Oilead.
Arthur Morris Ploof, Oilead.

Oraver Cleveland Gorman, Oilead.
Daniel Bagley Sullivan, Oilead.
Ernest H. Dargis, South Hiram.

Charles Bertwell Thurlow, East Hiram.
Charles Augustus Smith, East Hiram.
William Edwin Sargent, East Hiram.

Roy Clifton Evans, East Hiram.
Clarence Raymond Lament, East Hiram.
Lucian Scribner Rankin, East Hiram.

Owen Charles Kildus, Hiram.
Cyrus Clark Morse, Haverhill.
James Henry Davis, Houghton.

Harold Lee Sherman, Hale.
William Stanley Tappan, Hale.
George Love Sawyer, Hebron Station.

George Lawrence Bell, East Hebron.
George Groves Grever, Hebron.
Willie Fred Bernier, Hebron.

Drew Thompson Stearns, Hebron.
Norman Dexter Hartstarn, Hebron.
Frank Maurice Hill, North Jay.

Joseph Franklin Taylor, Kears Falls.
Henry Rufus Chapman, Kears Falls.
Clarence Stanley Sawyer, Kears Falls.

Frank Ellsworth Thompson, Kears Falls.
Edson Harry Hadlock, Kears Falls.
Archie Henry Thompson, Kears Falls.

Lauris Stacy Durgis, Kears Falls.
Ally Almon Grever, North Lovell.
Merle Frank Farrar, Lovell.

Delma Henry Gilman, Lovell.
Leland Francis Wilson, North Lovell.
James Harold Farrington, Lovell.

Roger Warren Eastman, Lovell.
Maurice Weston Kimball, Center Lovell.
Bertram Batters, North Lovell.

Herbert Whelan Bailey, Lovell.
Arthur Warren Bayle, Lovell.
Robert McKisley Whyte, Lovell.

Charles Schmidt, Mexico.
John Joseph Bennett, Mexico.
James Albert Ladd, Mexico.

Charles Augustus Oetcheil, Mexico.
Alfred Ayette, Mexico.
Thomas Edward Farrar, Mexico.

Warren Gardner White, Mexico.
Raymond Franklin Philbrook, Mexico.
Joseph Ruffe Thorne, Mexico.

Leon Alfred Martin, West Mexico.
Merle Joseph Corran, Mexico.



Mighty Unpleasant Work, this—
BUT have you heard of any Yankee soldier shirking his job?
Hardly! The things our boys have done "over there," both at the front and behind the lines, make us rejoice in the fact that we are Americans.

When they get the report of the present "Liberty Loan Drive" will they, too, rejoice? They will if we do our manifest duty, and "we" includes you, as well as all the rest of us.

The fourth issue Liberty Loan is "The Fighting Fourth." We can't all join the boys in bayonet work, but—

We can at least back 'em to the "last ditch" with our "fighting dollars."

Buy bonds the way our boys in France fight—to the utmost
Buy today—at any bank—cash or instalments
Liberty Loan Committee of New England

This advertisement is endorsed and paid for by
SETH WALKER & ERNEST M. WALKER
as a part of their efforts to fight this war to a prompt and victorious conclusion.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Daniel James Logan, Manchester, Ct.
Charles D. Billings, Norway.
John Edmund Spencer, Norway.
Fulm Stone Andrews, Norway.
Stephen Elean Spofford, Norway.
Paul Sheldon Sperry, Norway.
Wesley Ervin Tucker, Norway.
Leslie Edwin Olson, Norway.
Richard Mayhew Taylor, Norway.
Donald Ephraim Wood, Norway Lake.
Walter Allen Brown, Norway Lake.
Willard Roy Lebrake, Norway.
Earl Linwood Bradford, Norway.
David Aaron Kline, Norway.
Adna Herman Beck, Norway.
Arthur Charles Deschamps, Norway.
Harry Lord Holden, Norway.
Henry Siegel, Norway.
Ray Francis Jordan, Norway.
Fred George Barnes, Norway.
Lawrence Philip Deschamps, Norway.
James Francis Miller, Norway.
John Joseph Quirk, Norway.
Charles Albert Hall, Norway.
Arthur Herman Welch, Norway.
Leon George Newcomb, Norway.
Edward Demare, Norway.
Edna Roselle McIntire, Norway.
Carlton Charles Jordan, Norway Lake.
Joseph Pelletier Boulier, Norway.
Clifford Ames Beckman, North New York.</p> <p>Christie Charles Bennett, Newry.
Carlis Edwin Brewster, Oxford.
Floyd Llewellyn Wadsworth, Oxford.
John Francis Burns, Oxford.
Lawrence Millard Rowe, Oxford.
Henry Harold McAllister, Oxford.
Leslie Malory Pike, Oxford.
Albert Burke Kay, Oxford.
Arthur Dana Keen Oxford.
Wilmer Everett Elliott, Oxford.
Alfred Merle Farrington, Oxford.
Ernest Leroy Whitney, West Peru.
Arthur Bernard Child, West Peru.
Leroy Francis Oskam, West Peru.
Dana William Russell, West Peru.
Stuart Neal Hammond, West Peru.
Maurice Berdell Oskam, West Peru.
John Leighton Knight, West Peru.
Malcolm Harold Wood, West Peru.
Leeland Brown Hall, West Peru.
Arthur Leroy Cole, West Peru.
Malcolm Leroy Clark, South Paris.
Harold Alexander Campbell, South Paris.</p> <p>Clyde Thelma Shaw, Paris.
Blair Wesley Keaton, South Paris.
Fritzy Lloyd Foster, South Paris.
Philip Leslie Keene, South Paris.
Frank Benjamin Waterhouse, West Paris.
Mark Ronald Shaw, Paris.</p> | <p>Norman Morton Crockett, South Paris.
Alexander John Ross, West Paris.
Gerald Heald Beaser, South Paris.
Willie Morton Mason, West Paris.
Wilfred Wilson Kimball, South Paris.
George Harris Merrill, South Paris.
Archie Gerald Curtis, Paris.
Herman Adelbert Bryant, So. Paris.
Earl Gleason, South Paris.
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Herman Lester Barnett, South Paris.
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George Woodson, South Paris.
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Herbert Laith Fogg, South Paris.
Leon George Berry, West Paris.
Alton Laville Faraway, South Paris.
Sidney Greenwood Atkinson, South Paris.</p> <p>Colby Leslie Haselton, South Paris.
Walter Bullock, Rumford.
Oliver George Cummings, Rumford.
Earle Elbert Ferguson, Rumford.
Pierre Eugene Oscar Lesieur, Rumford.
John Daniel McInnis, Rumford.
Clyde Alton Austin, Rumford.
Joseph Palmieris, Rumford.
Lejune Anthony Dart, Rumford.
James Everett Eber, Rumford.
Leo George Whoolsey, Rumford.
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Francis Joseph Hayes, Rumford.
Emile George Ficker, Rumford.
Willie Taylor, Rumford.
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Thomas Levi, Rumford.
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Nelson Russell Griffin, Rumford.
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Horace Martell Foster, Rumford.
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Arthur Joseph Henry, Rumford.
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Lena Dupitt, Rumford.
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Antoine Cruteland, Rumford.
Wilfred Charles Peltier, Rumford.
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Joe Edward Holmwood, Rumford.</p> | <p>Arthur Ferdinand Fraser, Rumford.
George Curtis Hopkins, Rumford.
Archie Joseph Roy, Rumford.
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Thomas Francis Connor, Rumford.
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Tony Dauris, Rumford.
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Merion Albury Lord, Rumford.
James Albert Frye, Rumford.
Joseph Francis Duggan, Rumford.
Charles Albert Oague, Rumford.
Garfield Williams, Rumford.
Harry Carl Abbott, Rumford Point.
Edward Begis, Rumford.
Frank Xavier Ethier, Rumford.
Frank Teletio, Rumford.
Dominick Labanackio, Rumford.
Giovanni Lauretti, Rumford.
Pelle Eugene Landry, Rumford.
John James Mahoney, Rumford.
Alfred Ernest Parmenter, Rumford.
John Hallock, Rumford.
William Wilson Lewis, Rumford.
George Golden, Rumford.
Millard Isiah Clary, Rumford.
Arthur Emmet Miller, Rumford.
Eddie Lavoie, Rumford.
Collett Edward Elliot, Rumford.
Percy Frank Wagner, Rumford.
Earle Otis Wyman, Rumford.
John James Kelley, Rumford.
Anedie Assetta, Rumford.
Frederick John Boyles, Rumford.
Frederick Angelo, Rumford.
Ferdinand Allegretti, Rumford.
Albert Edward Beonta, Rumford.
Earl Sietson Glover, Rumford Point.
James Alroy, Rumford.
John Stanley Barrett, Ridgelyville.
Wallace Willard Ladd, Ridgelyville.
Alfred Adolph Gravel, Ridgelyville.
Frank Mirard Richardson, Ridgelyville.</p> <p>Joseph Gay Crocker Burns, Ridgelyville.
Lance Oliver Blood, Ridgelyville.
James William A. Warner, Ridgelyville.
William Stephen Kelley, Ridgelyville.
Elery Meworth Polard, Roxbury.
Joseph Wilcox Touchette, Roxbury.
Arthur Andrew Merrill, East Haverhill.
Lewell Norwood Chandler, West Haverhill.</p> <p>Chesler Forest Howe, Swampscott, Mass.
Earle William Hart, Wilson's Mills.
William Alfred Cobb, Wilson's Mills.
George Moser Hattat, Wickville.</p> |
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VOLUME XXIV
THE NATION
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